The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 840—Third Year. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864. Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favour, ... 1½ per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 8 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ... 7 "
De. osits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Payasndu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a m till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNED and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of
THE NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from
WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Enniscorthy	Mitchelstown
Athy	Fermoy	Moate
Ballina	Galway	Mountmellick
Ballina-loe	Kanturk	Mullingar
Boyle	Kells	Nenagh
Carlow	Kilkenny	Newcastle
Carrickmacross	Killarney	County Limerick
Carrick-on-suir	Kilrush	New Ross
Cashel	Kingstown	Rathkeale
Castlerea	Limerick	Roscommon
Charleville	Lismore	Roscrea
Clonakilty	Listowel	Thurles
Clonmel	Longford	Tipperary
Cork	Loughrea	Tralee
Dublin	Macroom	Tuam
Dungarvan	Mallow	Waterford
Ennis	Middleton	Wexford
		Wicklow

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000*l. Sterling*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.
7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements; for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, shewing £ 80,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 30 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1861, shews that all the property of the Co. amounting to £810,650 is real and substantial property;" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 11 years, or Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

Messrs. H. A. GREEN AND Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shows an annual revenue of £300,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN AND Co., Ship-brokers,
85 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. X. J.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company

Ports of the Uruguay.

'E R A.'

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday at One o'Clock in the afternoon.

This is a most desirable convenience for Persons going to Gualeguaychu, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

	CABIN. Pats.	STEERAGE. Pats.
Higueritas	6	3
Fray Bentos	8	4
Gualeguaychu	9	4½
Concepcion	10	5
Paysandu	12	6
Concordia	18	9
Salto	18	9

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'Clock, and prepared up to Eleven o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83

DIRECTORS.

Señor Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique O'Bon, Vice-President.
" Felix Llavallol.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio P. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank

(Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital 1,000,000*l Sterling,*

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1861, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... ... 6 per cent.
Charged ... ... 12 "

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ... 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1861, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H GREEN Manager.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

New Work on the Argentine Republic.

In the Press and will shortly be Published, in one volume, crown octavo, with Maps, Illustrations, Appendixes, and Statistical Tables,

BUENOS AYRES, AND ARGENTINE GLEANINGS,

With Extracts from Diary of Salado Exploration, 1862 and 1863

By THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., &c. &c., H.B.M. Consul for Rosario;

Author of "Niger-Tshadda-Binere Exploration;" "Impressions of Western Africa;" "Ten Years' Wanderings amongst the Ethiopians," &c. &c.

London: Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross, S.W., Ordnance Publisher, Geographical Establishment, and London School Library;

And at the "Standard" Office, Buenos Ayres, where orders for the Work will be received.

This Work is to be illustrated with three Maps, one of them being Dr. Burmeister's Chart of the Argentine Republic, on which the author's journeying is traced by John Coghlan, Esq., C.E. It has besides a number of pictorial illustrations—statistical tables of the commerce of Buenos Ayres and Rosario from A.D. 1854 to A.D. 1863—records of the progress and present condition of education in Buenos Ayres—topographical descriptions of our principal public buildings—synopsis of Land Laws in Buenos Ayres as well as in Santa Fe—tables of outlay and profit in sheep-farming—tables of commerce between Rosario and the interior provinces—sketches of the Labita and peculiarities of the Gauchos—illustrations of life in the upper provinces—historical, ethnological, and geographical episodes of the Salado Valley, the Grand Chaco, the provinces of Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, and Cordova—description of Matadero and Saladero performances—with an account of the progress of Cotton cultivation, colonization, immigration, railways, and river navigation.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1861—
In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dols.
In paper currency ... 570,000 "

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; and No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
" Bernardo Ocampo, Vice President.
" Antonio Mageo del Pont.
" Jacobo Paravicini.
" Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. B. Wilcke.
" Mariano Billinghurst.
" Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

The Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right.

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres receives on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,

x No. 57 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

THE GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:

DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 12. s20 x

ALE AND PORTER.

Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.
Superior Double Extra Stout in do do.
Superior Allsopp's Strong Ale in quarts.
Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.
Superior strong Draught Ale in hogsheads.
Superior Pale do do in do.
" Bitter do do in barrels.
" Burton do do in kilderkins.
A cask of Allsopp Ale always on tap at Nuttall's Store, No. 92 CALLE 25 MAYO. 1 18 x m

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round paper boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandsticker (slide boxes.)

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

5 Da O. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO. REGRESO. IDA.

Tren.	Estaciones.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando Llega	de la mañana	de la tarde
1	Retiro.	8 10	8 30	8 42	8 53	9 3		
2	Belgrano.	11 40	12 00	12 12	12 23	12 33		
3	Olivos.	2 30	2 50	3 02	3 13	3 23		
4	S. Isidro.	4 40	5 00	5 12	5 23	5 33		

DIAS FERIADOS. REGRESO. IDA.

Tren.	Estaciones.	25 de Mayo. Retiro.	25 de Mayo. Llega	de la mañana	de la tarde
1	25 de Mayo.	8 50	9 0		
2	Retiro.	10 50	11 0		
3	Belgrano.	1 35	1 45		
4	Olivos.	3 20	3 30		
5	S. Isidro.	4 50	5 0		
6	S. Fernando.	5 50	6 0		

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO. REGRESO. IDA.

Tren.	Estaciones.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando Llega	de la mañana	de la tarde
1	Retiro.	8 50	9 0	9 12	9 23	9 33		
2	Belgrano.	10 50	11 0	11 12	11 23	11 33		
3	Olivos.	1 35	1 45	1 57	2 8	2 18		
4	S. Isidro.	3 50	4 0	4 12	4 23	4 33		
5	S. Fernando.	5 0	5 10	5 22	5 33	5 43		

DIAS FERIADOS. REGRESO. IDA.

Tren.	Estaciones.	25 de Mayo. Retiro.	25 de Mayo. Llega	de la mañana	de la tarde
1	25 de Mayo.	8 50	9 0		
2	Retiro.	10 50	11 0		
3	Belgrano.	1 35	1 45		
4	Olivos.	3 20	3 30		
5	S. Isidro.	4 50	5 0		
6	S. Fernando.	5 50	6 0		

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 1 DE OCTUBRE DE 1864.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Trenes.	Salidas. Estaciones.	Regresan. Estaciones.	Trenes.
1	6.30 Parque	7.30 Lujan	1
2	8.30 Liniers	9.40 Moreno	2
3	11.30 Almagro	12.40 Merlo	3
4	2.30 Caballito	3.40 Morón	4
5	4.30 Flores	5.40 Vigen	5
6	5.30 Floresta	6.40 San Martin	6
7	6.30 Liniers	7.40 Floresta	7
		8.15 Caballito	
		8.30 Almagro	
		9.30 Parque	

DIAS DE FIESTA.

Trenes.	Salidas. Estaciones.	Regresan. Estaciones.	Trenes.
1	6.30 Parque	7.30 Lujan	1
2	8.30 Liniers	9.40 Moreno	2
3	11.30 Almagro	12.40 Merlo	3
4	2.30 Caballito	3.40 Morón	4
5	4.30 Flores	5.40 Vigen	5
6	5.30 Floresta	6.40 San Martin	6
7	6.30 Liniers	7.40 Floresta	7
		8.15 Caballito	
		8.30 Almagro	
		9.30 Parque	

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 37 x.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful live-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Dr. P. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved Instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1861. x

Fine Sheep on Sale.

From 500 to 1,000 fine ram-breeding sheep for sale at an Irish estancia, near the Guardia del Monte. The sheep are of the finest quality in the country. Apply to Mr. David Dillon, Estancia Rosario, Guardia del Monte. o26. 1m. w&d

SHIPPING LIST,

OF
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX,
FOR HAVRE.

French Ship 'Jacques Cœur,' 3|3 L I. 541 tons per register, Routa, (master,) has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will have a quick despatch.

Will admit passengers.

Consignee, M. P. Ladvocat.

French Ship 'Bossuet,' 3|3 L I. I. 620 tons per register, has all her heavy goods engaged and will follow the above ship, Vasselin (master.)

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

French Ship 'Perou,' 3|3 A I. I. 460 tons register, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

French ship 'Gil Blas,' 5-6 L I. I., 305 tons per register, Grouard (master), has the greater part of her cargo engaged.

Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Pividal,' 5|6, I. I., 501 tons per register, Lalande (master.) Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignee, J. Llavallol and Sons.

MARSEILLES.

Italian Barque 'Lombardia,' 5|6 L.I.I. in red, is a chartered vessel, and will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. Fratelli Piaggio.

French Barque 'Union,' 5|6 L I. I. in red, 288 tons, Aillaud (master), has the greatest part of her cargo on board and will have a quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French Barque 'Spartacus,' 3|3 L I. I. in red, 333 tons per register, has all her heavy freight engaged and follow the Union.

Consignee, M. Denans.

French Barque 'Bonne Marie,' 3|3 A I. I. 271 tons per register, will follow the Spartacus.

Consignees, Messrs. Pequin Petit Laroche & Co.

FOR CETTE.

The well known French Barque 'Henri Louise,' 198 per register, is loading in the Inner Roads for Cette and Marseilles.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Audrin & Co.

The French ship 'J. B. V. No. 1,' 3|3, I. I., 227 tons, Bronzon (master).

Consignee, F. Cabirau, Esq.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The in red French Barque 'Ferdinand,' 5|6 L I. I. 219 tons, is a chartered vessel and can admit only passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and Echebarne.

French ship 'Ascension,' 5-6, L I. 255 tons per register, Pateau (master.)

Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. F. Cabirau

The French ship 'Amelie,' 3|3 L. I. I., 312 tons register, Rollier (master), can admit freight and passengers.

Consignees, M. Bonnemason and Heydecker.

The French ship 'St. Louis,' 5|6 L. I. I., 492 tons register, Darosteguy (master), can admit passengers.

Consignees, Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fast sailing in red Hamburg brig 'Princess Royal,' 3|3 L.I. is a chartered vessel and will sail shortly.

Consignees, Messrs. W. Bertran

The A I. fast sailing French ship 'St. Michael,' 441 tons, Lagrange (master), has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick despatch. Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Desarnaud and Co.

L. Sagory and Lennuyeux, ship-brokers.

FOR LIMA CALLING AT VALPARAISO

The French Ship 'Orixa,' 3|3 L I. Vincent (master) can admit freight and passengers.

Consignee, M. Marmiesse.

For particulars please apply to

L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX,
Ship Brokers,
17—Calle Cangallo—47.
o20 1m.

SHIPPING LIST

OF
CHARLES WM. BENN & CO.
Shipbrokers.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine Dutch brigantine 'Zwerver,' 3|3 I. I., 175 tons, Capt. Schuth.

Consignees, Messrs Mallmann and Co.

The clipper Bremen barque 'Johanna Louise,' 218 tons, Capt. Kuck.

Consignees, Messrs. Zimmerman Fairs and Co.

The fine Hanoverian schooner 'Cato,' 5|6 I. I., 124 tons, Captain Wulff.

Consignees, Messrs. Stock and Co.

The fine British brig 'William and Anthony,' A I., 200 tons, Captain Coombs.

Consignees, Messrs. C. F. Warnholtz and Co.

The first-class Dutch barque 'Aluda,' 3|3 I. I., 178 tons, Captain Dalengar.

Consignee, A. Klengel, Esq.

The well-known Belgian brig 'De Ruyter,' 5|6 I. I., 251 tons, Captain de Paepe.

Consignees, Messrs. Altgelt, Ferber, and Co.

The first-class Dutch brigantine 'Leven Sterren,' 3|3 I. I., 186 tons, Captain Hemmes.

Consignee A. Klengel, Esq.

FOR STA. CATHARINA—(BRAZIL.)

The Dutch barque 'Elizabeth Helene,' 3|3 I. I., 165 tons, Captain Goerkamp.

Consignees, Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co.

LOADING IN THE PARANA.

The fine Bremen brig 'Euida,' 3|3 I. I., 184 tons.

Consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hall and Co.

For further particulars, respecting the above-mentioned vessels, please apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN & CO.,
Shipbrokers,
Calle 25 De Mayo, No. 49.
o26. x.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barbora,

Leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday.

FOR SALTO,

Calling at Martin Garcia, Higueritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia,

The Steamer SALTO,
Capt. Simon Fidanza,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES.

The Steamer MERCEDES,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FARES:

Montevideo	8 pats.
Martin Garcia	4 "
Higueritas	6 "
Fray Bentos	8 "
Gualeguaychu	9 "
Soriano and Mercedes	11 "
Concepcion	10 "
Paysandu	12 "
Concordia and Salto	18 "

Deck passage, half-price.

FREIGHTS:

Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats.

Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.: 9 pats.; gold, ¼ per cent.; silver, ½ per cent.

Parcels, &c., taken at regular price.

NOTE—Any passenger found on board, without his ticket from the Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.

The discharge of cargo will be effected by launches selected by the agents of the steamer at the different ports, at current prices, at the risk of the shippers.

The passengers for Soriano and Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the

Argentine Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco,

Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.

FARES.

Martin Garcia	4 pats.
Higueritas	6 "
Fray Bentos	8 "
Soriano and Mercedes	11 "
Concepcion	10 "
Paysandu	12 "
Concordia and Salto	18 "

Deck, half-price.

Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1½ per cent.; gold, 1¼ per cent.

Parcels at current price.

NOTE—Passengers to Soriano and Mercedes, will be taken from Fray Bentos by diligence, at the cost of the company.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco.

Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO

Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY,

Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and returns every Monday.

Fares since October 28, 1864.

CABIN.

Montevideo	8	pats. of 10 rls.
Martin Garcia	4	"
Nueva Palmira	6	"
Fray Bentos	8	"
Concepcion	10	"
Paysandú	12	"
Concordia & Salto	16	"

Freight of cargo to Montevideo 4 pats per ton, do. ports in the Uruguay 8 do.

For 40 cubic feet or 80 arr. 10 reals.

Gold ¼ p ⅌. Silver ½ ⅌.

For further information, apply at the Agency office of.

ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

For New York.

The well known fast sailing
A. I. British Clipper Barque,
MORNING LIGHT,
Captain WALTER.

Is daily expected from Rosario, and having half cargo ready to go on board, will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs E. H. Folmar & Co.

For further particular apply to
A. H. MINTURN,
Ship Broker,
No. 40 Calle Cangallo.

1m n1

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The first class American Ship,
SPORTSMAN,
624 Tons Register,
Captain HAUSEN.

Consignees Messrs. E.H. Folmar & Co.

For further particulars apply to
A. H. MINTURN,
Ship Broker,
No. 40 Calle Cangallo.

n1 1m.

For New York.

The well known fast Sailing Clipper
English Barque
ANSDELL,
350 Tons Reg. Captain *Tatterson,*

Is now ready to receive cargo in the Inner Roads and having part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Darbyshire & Co.

For further particulars apply to
A. H. MINTURN, Ship Broker,
40—Calle Cangallo—40.

o16 1 m.

Revolvers and Self-loading Rifles.

A lot of Colt's and pocket revolvers; also the latest invention of self-loading rifles, which fire seven shots.

For sale at No. 54, 55 and 56, Paseo Julio. 1m-o27.

Board and Tuition.

A Lady accustomed to tuition for many years, living at a quinta situated in Calle Ascuenaga, corner of Calle Cordoba, wishes to receive a limited number of Young Ladies as weekly or monthly boarders.

Reference to Dr. Leslie, 103 Calle Cangallo. 1m,o21

Notice.

D. Alejandro Cornac exchange broker, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at No. 67 (altos) calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, &c.

Office hours from 9 in the morning, until 4 in the evening. 9p N4.

Just Received

Per 'Paraguay' steamer from Liverpool, a small lot of Meerschaum Billiard Pipes. On sale at "la Cigareria de Plata, corner of Rivadavia and Florida. 6 p, n 3

Nuevas Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office Removed to
223—*CALLE VICTORIA*—223.

Leaves for Pillar every day.
" Capilla del Señor every day.
" San Antonio de Areco, all uneven days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns from Pillar every day.
" Capilla, every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Zarate, all uneven days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners,
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles.
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LOZENGES CONFECTIONARY, PATENT MEDICINES,
Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments Medical Glass, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade.
Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.
Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon Application.
Parties Indebted through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their Orders are placed in the hands of
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Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAYTA.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Chilian steamer Payta arrived in Montevideo on the 7th, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th October and New York October 5th.

ENGLAND.

The great talk in England is respecting the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech in Manchester. He received a complimentary address in that city from the Corporation, and replied in a long and eloquent speech, dealing mainly with foreign politics. In alluding to American affairs, Mr. G. frankly confessed that he entertained grave doubts as to the practicability of subjecting any large portion of a country which manifested a steady determination to be independent, but he thought the British Government would act wrongly if they departed from their present policy of non-intervention.

The great strike of Colliers in Staffordshire appears to be drawing to a close, but still the riots continued: a can of gunpowder was thrown into the house of one of the "black sheep" and exploded; the premises were destroyed, but the inmates escaped.

The war-steamer Bull-dog, about which such great fears were entertained, has at last been heard from: she was at Jamaica on the 22nd of September; all well on board.

On the 12th of October, Mr. Wilson, the agent of the Earl of Leitrim, was shot by two men, and it was feared wounded mortally: the case had caused intense excitement in Dublin.

Capt. Semmes had left Liverpool in the Laurel, 269 tons, on a cruise for Havannah and Nassau.

The drought in England has been very severe, and tends to increase the general apprehension of a fearful crisis. The Alliance Bank, Liverpool, had obtained assistance from the Bank of England.

Cotton still declines, immense cargoes having arrived from Nassau. Hides, wool and tallow have declined, owing to the high rate of the bank interest and the extreme stringency of money.

Bar silver nominal 61d; Confederate loan, 55 to 56.

Tea, sugar and other staples have fallen in England 25 per cent. River Plate produce was better maintained than other articles, but everything in England was tumbling fast.

A great weakness was felt by the holders of River Plate bonds, as we have been informed by a passenger arrived in the Payta.

The Marquis Landsdowne is to be new Knight of the Garter.

The import duties on wool in Spain have been reduced.

Bank of England rate, 9 per cent; money tight, and worth 12 per cent in the market.

The Bank of Jamaica has been ordered to be wound up.

Earl Russel is about to leave for Aberdeen, to be installed Lord Rector of the University.

A frightful gunpowder explosion had taken place in London, and several persons were killed and wounded.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will not visit Paris before returning to England, but make a short stay in Germany.

COMMERCIAL PANIC—LIST OF FAILURES.

J. Gladstone & Co.,	London,	£200,000
A. Solomons,	do	40,000
P. Thompson,	do	25,000
M. Ledgard,	do	28,000
John Catto,	do	160,000
S. Coombe,	do	10,000
Kendall Bros.,	Manchester,	100,000
Louis Mendel & Co.,	do	40,000
George Wright & Co.,	do	not stated
Owen, Buckley & Co.,	Liv'pool,	300,000

H. Thackrab, Leeds, woollen merchant, liabilities not stated.

October 8.

Newly, Carson, and Co., India China trade. Liabilities, £600,000. of which £131,177. will rank against estate; assets, £111,177.—Failed 6th August.

Borr and Co. Debts against estate, £28,456; assets, £11,040.

Talma and Co., East India and S Angrican merchants. Total liabilities. £410,471, upon estate, £78,656; assets, £62,067. Failed 4th September.

Woodward, Tadmore, sugar dealers. Claim upon estate, £32,972; assets, £16,202.

Crosskey and Co., railway contractors. Liabilities, £100,000.

Manuel, Brillman, diamond merchants, £50,000.

Lewin and Mocrie, American trade. Liabilities, £50,774; assets, £32,225.

S. Siehmand, diamond merchants. Debts upon estate £66,500; assets, £10,933.

F. W. Sneel, liabilities £29,182; assets £17,546.

Ford, Cacles and Co., unable to pay 5s. in the pound.

Dawson, Graham, Pugh, wholesale grocers, £25,000.

M. Doze, Havre cotton-trade, £45,000

Leeds Banking Company, liabilities £1,330,308, assets £826,695; total loss to shareholders over £1,000,000.

Saalfeld Bros., Leeds, export dry merchants.

T. Abraham, London.

P. Walker and Sons, Manchester.

Oelrichs and Co., London, cotton-trade, £60,000.

Turner and Johnston, Leeds, woollen merchants.

C. Turner, do.

Francis Clough and Son, East India merchants; liabilities £500,000, direct claims about £200,000.

Lightfoot and Sons, sugar refiners, Liverpool.

T. Fletcher and Co., corn merchants, Manchester, £100,000; assets £11,150, liabilities £143,175.

R. Barendell, do.

D. Ramsden, wool-staplers, Bradford (pay 15 per cent).

R. Byrne, stock-brokers, Liverpool.

Ogle and Co., E. I. merchants; liabilities £500,000.

F. Mohr and Sons, Vienna, £120,000

Early and Smith, exporters £100,000

Walker, Gatesworth, and Co., East India trade, £600,000.

Hall and Sons, Liverpool sugar refiners, £500,000.

Since 8th October:

Edward Layard, direct liabilities, £200,000; indirect, £300,000.

Weber and Biddulph.

G. P. Lascaride, merchant and insurance broker, £40,000.

T. Mavrojordato and Co.

Glanfeld, Brothers, and Co.

Luis, Spotty, Liverpool commission merchants and brokers, £320,000.

W. H. Williams and Co., Manchester.

H. Clough, Son, and Co., spinners, manufacturers, Leeds. Liabilities, £90,000.

J. Tague, London Spanish trade.

John Claphain, Leeds.

Turch, Barclay, and Co., London. Liabilities, £120,000; direct claims, about £25,000.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 13.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland was held yesterday, in St. Patrick's hall, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring the degrees, &c., and bestowing the prizes that had been awarded after the sessions of 1862–63. The body of the hall and galleries were crowded almost to excess with a highly influential assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to witness the proceedings. At 3 o'clock the Lord Chancellor (as Vice-Chancellor of the University), Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary, and the following members of the Senate entered the hall and took the seats provided for them:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Dr. D. Corrigan, President of the King and Queen's College of Surgeons; Sir Thomas Larcom, Under-Secretary; Rev. Dr. Henry, President of the Queen's College, Belfast; Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College, Cork; Mr. Edward Berwick, President of the Queen's College, Galway; and Professor Gibson, Queen's College, Belfast. The professors and students were provided with seats in the centre of the hall.

The Vice-Chancellor commenced the proceedings by delivering an address on the progress the colleges have made during the academic year. He was happy to be able to state that the meeting was distinguished by the attendance of a larger number of successful candidates for degrees and honours than ever appeared on any former occasion. Of the successful students in the various classes, 38 had been found qualified for the degrees of M.D., 39 had passed the University medal examination, 11 Bachelors of Arts had obtained the degree of M.A., and 55 students had become Bachelors of Arts, while 84 had passed the first University examination in arts. The diploma in engineering was obtained by ten, and 14 passed their first examination in that profession. During the last ten years the numbers of the students have been steadily augmenting. In 1854–5 it was only 410; this year it is 810. As usual the students of the colleges have this year contended with success for the Civil Service prizes. In other departments of the public service equal success has attended them. In consequence of changes and new arrangements, a new charter was necessary, and this the Queen has granted. Among the changes is the establishment of a Convocation composed of graduates, who will ultimately have the power of electing six representatives to be members of the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor regards this as important, as it will keep the graduates in connexion with the University, and associate them to some extent with the governing body. The Queen has filled the vacant place of Archbishop Whately in the Senate by nominating his successor, the Archbishop of Dublin.

FRANCE.

Public interest is now centred on the Bourse, where matters are sufficiently excited to create alarm. One Paris journal describes the present crisis as a financial cholera, which is going the round of the capitals of Europe, but in France it is thought the remedy is in the hands of England, and until some decided measure (the nature of which is not even hinted at) the financial affairs of Europe will continue bad.

The Empress has returned from Germany, and her health is said to be worse. She is unable to receive company, and there are no festivities at St. Cloud. The visit of the court to Compeigne has been put off for a month.

The Emperor is surprised at the silence of Austria respecting the new Italian Convention, and it is rumored that she is preparing for war.

ITALY.

The Italian Government is making the necessary preparations for a transfer of the capital from Turin to Florence A staff of engineers has been sent to the latter city to select suitable buildings for the Government, and an old convent has been selected for the Chamber of Deputies to carry on Parliament.

The new Italian Government purposes establishing princely courts in all the great cities of Italy. Prince Humbert has chosen Naples; Prince Amadeo, Turin; and Prince Odo, Genoa or Milan. Garibaldi is very quiet, and will take no part in the Parliament, but will remain at Caprera. He is quite recovered: he is on the best terms with Victor Emmanuel. The Italian finances are in a bad way: all the schemes of the Ministers for the relief of the treasury have failed, and the chasm between the revenue and the expenditure is as wide as ever. It is said that the only chance for the Government is to sell the crown lands. The Government railways are also to be sold.

A letter from Verona in the 'Vaterland' of Vienna contains the following:

"The proposed reduction in the Austrian army will be first applied to the corps placed under the command of General Benedek. The total extent of the reduction is not yet known, as it will vary in the different arms. In general, however, the troops spread over the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and those under the orders of Marshal Benedek, will be put on the most complete war footing in such a manner that the effective of the companies of infantry will not exceed 84 men, which would be equivalent to a diminution of from 25 to 30 men on the present number. This reduction will take place immediately, and next week the men will commence leaving for their homes."

The 'Patrie' publishes the subjoined note:—

"Several journals speak of 'the extreme ill-will' with which the Court of the Vatican received the first communications of the Count de Sartiges, and which it continues to manifest with regard to the combinations laid down in the Convention of the 15th of Sept. That information is not correct. Our letters, on the contrary, give us every reason to think that ideas of conciliation are making progress at Rome, and that they tend more and more to inspire the language and acts of the Papal Government. In particular it is not impossible that the Holy See, comprehending the financial necessities of its situation, and not being able to feel any doubt as to the good faith of the intentions of the French Cabinet, may consent to leave to Italy, under the necessary reserves, the payment of the interest of the Pontifical loan for the part belonging to the annexed Roman provinces. As to the intention which the Holy See is said to have manifested not to recognize its army, it is completely an error to attribute such an idea either to the Pope or to Cardinal Antonelli. Our information is formal on the subject."

VIENNA.

Oct. 13.

The Vienna journals publish advices from Athens, stating that Earl Russell had addressed a note to the Greek Cabinet declaring that England recognized no factions in Greece, and condemned anarchial demonstrations. Earl Russell further stated that in case of necessity England would, in conjunction with France and Russia, take measures for the maintenance of order and the strengthening of the reigning dynasty.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 12.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount from 7 to 8 per cent.

ALGERIA.

Paris, Oct. 13.

An official report has been received from General Folivet, describing a gallant engagement which took place on the 29th and 30th of September, between his column of troops and a very numerous body of the Arab insurgents. The loss of the latter was 400 killed and 400 wounded; that of the French is estimated at 80 killed and 27 wounded.

THE BANK OF HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Oct. 13.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7 per cent.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 13.

The 'Politica' asserts that the Democrats will demand permission to hold public meetings.

Señor Mon will accept the post of Ambassador to France.

The 'Correspondencia' and 'Epoca' state that the Pacific squadron will be reinforced.

INDIA.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

Sirdah Uzful Khan has been treacherously taken prison by his brother, the Ameer of Cabul.

AMERICA.

RUMOURED DEFEAT OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

There was a rumour current at the leaving of the steamer, that General Sheridan had been attacked and defeated by Early in the Shenandoah Valley. It has since been confirmed.

A despatch had been received from City Point, which states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line, and captured a number of prisoners. General Meade moved from his left, and carried the enemy's point, near Poplar Grove Church. General Butler reports that the enemy in three columns had attacked his lines near Chapin's Farm, and been repulsed.

The yellow fever is prevalent at Newbern, and the troops are dying.

The Confederates have removed large numbers of troops from Richmond, and sent them to aid Early. Ord and Birney had attacked the Confederates at Jonesneck, and taken some 400 prisoners.

Fort Sedgwick has been attacked, but the Confederates were repulsed with great loss.

A regular panic prevailed in New York, stocks and staples suffering a terrific fall. Gold has fallen to 89 per cent. premium. The failures in New York are too numerous to report.

The war in Santo Domingo was drawing to a close. Peace negotiations were going on in Havannah. The sugar crop is reported as most promising.

The American frigate Niagara seized a Spanish steamer, the Ciceron, near the Isle of Wight, but it was afterwards let go.

The Confederates have checked Meade's advance beyond Poplar Spring Church. The 18 corps hold their place at Chapin's Bluff, on the north side of James' River. The Government has advertized another loan of 40 millions. Several shocks of earthquake have been felt in California. Telegraph wires have been put up in Vancouver's Island.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news from Europe to Oct. 14th is very interesting and will be found in another column. Souto's failure was not yet known in England, but the money market was in a critical state. The most surprising intelligence is the fall of gold in New York to 189. There was a rumour in town yesterday that the Southerns had re-captured Atlanta but we believe without foundation.

The talk of a Brazilian blockade in the Uruguay is premature, as previous notice must be given at a long interval, and no such notice has yet appeared. The feeling of Argentines is very hostile to Brazil, and the semi-official papers are directly opposed to public opinion, which as far as we can find is expressed only by the 'Pueblo.'

It is stated by well-informed parties that Montevideo has solicited the protection of France. It this be so, we think it probable that Napoleon will request the Brazilians to withdraw, and a polite letter from the Tuilleries is sure to have the same effect as it had lately in Moroco.

Some of our English navy officers were disappointed in missing the Club del Plata ball, having received orders to proceed yesterday to Montevideo. It is, however, likely that Admiral Elliot will attend to-night and form his first impressions of the fair Porteñas.

The latest accounts of Flores are the same old story: he has cleared out, with Servando Gomez in pursuit: of course there is a respectable distance between both armies. We understand the rebels have crossed the Yi northwards and are making a diversion in the district of Minas.

Several persons in Montevideo are anxious to visit the magnificent English line-of-battle steam-ship Bombay, but as she is lying two miles from the shore, it is no joke going aboard in a boat.

We read in the local journals, copied from those of Rio, the following statement of assets in Souto's bankrupt estate: landed property $1,850,000, slaves $42,500, policies and securities $1,150,000, mortgages $2,560,000,—total $5,602,500. Current accounts amount to 11½ millions, of which 2½ millions are recoverable in bills. The total liabilities are computed at $14,350,000. The assignees think that if prudently liquidated, the assets will suffice to satisfy all in full. At first it was said the estate would only yield 40 per cent.

Among the passengers, to-day, per Pavon is Mr. Peter Beare who proceeds to Rosario: we suppose his business is relative to the traction-engine (which is not going to Concordia as stated) El Buey, or to lighting Rosario with gas, or putting a bridge over the Salado.

The model of a monument to Admiral Brown is finished, and we should like to see carried out a work in which Argentines and Englishmen take so much interest. The Government ought to head the subscription.

The origin of the rumor about the re-capture of Atlanta was, that Mr. Fox, one of the passengers, per Payta, said the Persia arrived with this news when he was leaving Liverpool, but we find nothing of the kind in the papers with the news per Persia.

To-day comes off the auction of Angora goats by Mr. Billinghurst, and we think it enough to remind our friends to attend at No. 70 calle Potosi by 10 o'clock.

The Era has changed her day of sailing for the Uruguay, from Monday to Tuesday at the same hour.

Two American performers of sleight-of-hand have arrived; one of them states he is a pupil of the famed Wizard of the North. They will give their first performance in conjunction with Mme. Amey, the prima-donna, at Colon theatre on Sunday evening.

Among the private letters lately received from San Juan, one says, "The gold-mines are wonderfully prolific, and all that is said of them falls short of the reality. You had better come up here at once."

The monthly publications are late this time: we have not yet received the numbers for October. The Medical Review has two obituary notices, on Drs. Chaissaing and Caballero. The 'Ruiseñor' has some pretty musical selections of which we will speak anon.

Mr. Wanklyn and some other residents were expected per Payta, but have not come out: the only passengers for the River Plate are: for Montevideo—Fco. B. Affonso, Tomkinson, E. Balman, Sra. Rewboid.

To-morrow will be the feast of the city patron, St. Martin: our packet edition will appear to-morrow morning, there being no paper on Saturday.

We had yesterday a visit from an Irishman and an American, old California diggers, who offer to go to Castaño and prospect, if any interested party will pay their fare per diligence. We advised them rather to look for half a dozen others to form a company of exploration.

The murderer Benito Gomez is to be shot next week in the plaza of Dolores: we do not know how many he had assassinated.

The "Nacional" states the French Admiral has arrived at Montevideo, and ex-President Derqui has left that city for Corrientes.

The 'Plata' mentions the appointment of Councillor Saraiva, as President of Bahia, in room of the late officer removed for treachery in the affair of the Florida.

ROBBERIES IN TOWN.

So many criminals having lately escaped from prison, it is not surprising that robbery, burglary and sacrilego are on an alarming increase.

On Tuesday evening a fellow was carrying off a silver crucifix and other articles from the Merced church when an old woman entered unperceived and immediately ran out and gave the alarm. Two gentlemen, who happened to be passing, immediately went in, seized the sacriligious thief and handed him over to the police.

On Monday evening (says the 'Nacion) D. Antonio—— was coming by the Colon theatre from Plaza Mayo, when he met two men, one of whom shook hands and embraced him as a long-lost relative. Don Antonio attempted to remonstrate, but in less than a minute he found his pockets rifled and himself sprawling in the street from a savage blow he received in the mouth: his loss luckily amounted to only $193 m|c.

On the same night some thieves introduced themselves into Mr. Larsen's College, Liceo del Plata, at the corner of Peru and Independencia. They got upstairs into the boys' dormitory, and were in the act of getting a trunk down their ladder by the street wall when the alarm was given. They let fall their prize, and cleared out, a Frenchman running in pursuit, but as he cried "vo cars," the neighbors did not understand, and the thieves escaped.

The police are on foot about both these outrages, but if even they catch the criminals it matters little, as they are sure to be at liberty again in ten days.

MURDER IN THE CAMP.

We hear of a horrible affair between two native gentlemen at Guardia Monte, named Ramayon and Lopez. They were betting at a race which took place a few days ago, when a dispute ensued, and they challenged each other to fight with knives. One of them fell to the ground, ripped up by his adversary who then gave him another deadly stab. The offender cleared out. The deceased was interred without the church-yard, and leaves a young widow and family to dsplore his disgraceful end.

IMPORTANT FROM SALTO—RETIREMENT OF THE GARRISON.

We have received most trustworthy information to the effect that the Government troops have evacuated Salto, the garrison taking refuge in Paysandú. This was probably caused by a report of the Brazilian army approaching. English naval officers consider Paysandú impregnable if properly defended, being the best fortified place in these countries. Here, then, will be the tug of war, and Colonel Leandro Gomez promises to eat his boots before surrendering!

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(Correspondence.)

Flores has again fled, leaving Servando Gomez to run after him. Things are monstrously dull in the Mount, and but for the arrival of the Payta, with news from Europe, there was nothing to talk about. The Bombay is anchored right in front of the city, and is a splendid vessel.

Every one talks here about Paraguay, and there is a rumour in town

that Flores is going to revolutionize the Rio Grande before he attacks Montevideo.

The Payta leaves for Chile on Thursday. She has brought out a number of passengers, and several others leave here for Valparaiso in her.

The steamer Paraguay has not yet arrived. There are several going home in her.

Business is very dull, money cheap, and the whole place ruined, utterly ruined, by Flores and his friends in Buenos Ayres.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

ROSARIO.

We have the 'Cosmopolita' 'Ferro-carril' and 'Rosario' to Tuesday morning. Dr. Rawson arrived on Monday, and was received by a crowd of citizens at the Hotel Central. The arrangement between the Clubs has fallen through, as the 'Libertad' would not abandon their candidate Sor. Oroño. The 'Cosmopolita' at length admits the importance of the new gold-fields of San Juan. A great speculation is going on in land in all parts of the province of Santa Fé. At a sale of Negrettis, Mr. Wild got $3,000 m|c, for rams, and $2,000 for ewes.

'La Verdad', which died at Santa Fé, having only 36 subscribers, is about to be resuscitated by Government protection.

Mr. Rams. is in Rosario, probably en route for the Salado. Dr. Gibbings started for La Paz. We read that the rails have been laid on the *sixth* mile of the railway.

PARANA.

The 'Litoral' and 'Paraná' date to the 5th inst. A meeting was held, at which was elected a committee of twenty persons to study and report on the possibility of making a railway to Nogoyá.

SAN NICOLAS.

The 'Eco del Norte' of Tuesday has no news, everything being dull and quiet. This paper is all in mourning for the late Dr. Chaissaing.

In re CONSUL PARISH'S PROMOTION.

Villa de Luxan, Nov. 8.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

Having noticed, in a recent number of the 'Standard,' that there was a supplementary petition to be forwarded to Earl Russell, and having made all possible inquiries at your office, at the Bolsa, and at the British Consulate, I could gain no information as to where it could be seen,

I am sure you would confer a great favor on many of your countrymen in the camp, who are most anxious to add their names, and pray Earl Russell for the continuation of Mr. Parish in Buenos Ayres, by letting them know in your 'Standard,' and at the earliest opportunity, where the petition can be found.

If Earl Russel persists in removing Mr. Parish and disobliging and disappointing all the British subjects in B. Ayres, I would suggest that a meeting be called, and some substantial token of remembrance be presented to Mr. Parish for his honorable and praiseworthy exertions, and to testify how highly we appreciate his services and how sincerely we regret his loss.

I am, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

J. A. HOWARD.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY MEETING.

The extraordinary general meeting, pursuant to notice, was held in the rooms of the institute on Tuesday evening, the attendance comprising over 20 members. The chair was taken at 8.30 by Mr. F. W. Moore, who was moved thereto.

The Rev. Mr. Smith briefly stated that the purpose of the meeting was, for the deputation, named at last meeting, to hand in a report of their labors in soliciting donations in aid of the Library. He was happy to say the River Plate and Mauá Banks had come forward generously, and the British merchants followed in the same munificent category. The amount contributed far exceeded the highest expectations, being $21,300 m|c and £3. He felt that this signal success was due in chief manner to the assiduous zeal of his colleagues, Messrs. Barclay and Forrester. It was right for him to add, that while the merchants gave these donations with alacrity, they offered suggestions for a reform in the working of the Library, which he promised would be taken into consideration at a general meeting convened for the purpose. These suggestions were four in number:—1st. To admit a new class of subscribers at $500 per annum, who would get a return of half that value in books at the end of the year. 2nd. To make the subscription in specie, seeing that paper money could no longer be relied on as even a circulating medium. 3rd. To increase the rate of subscription, so as to carry on the Library with full vigor and make it self-supporting. This therefore might be taken as a programme for the night's proceedings

Mr. Ramsay, supported by Mr. Fennessy, opposed the meditated amendments, and quoted an article of the constitution shewing the change of subscription could only be considered at the annual meeting of August.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall proposed that, in view of the extraordinary circumstances which had caused a deputation of gentlemen to be sent around soliciting subscriptions, and seeing the engagements they had naturally and expressly made with the generous donors, the meeting had better waive the technical objection, and save the collectors from a false position by not postponing this important matter till August 1865, but enter at once into the consideration of the proposed reforms.

The chairman held that the tone of the meeting was in this sense; and, the motion being seconded, he proceeded to present the subjects seriatim.

There was some discussion about the proposed $500 subscribers, who were supported by Messrs. Forrester, Barclay and Fallon, and opposed by Messrs. Wells and Ramsay, the latter thinking the return of books at the end of the year unfeasible.

Mr. Barclay amended the motion thus:

"That any mercantile house subscribing $500 per annum shall be considered a subscriber with option either to take $250 worth of books at the end of the year, at cost price and current rate of exchange, the selection of the books to be made by the committee; or to have the right of entering two clerks of the house as subscribers.

The vote being put, this was carried by a large majority.

The next motion was "That the subscription be altered from paper currency to specie."

An amendment to the contrary effect was proposed by Mr. Ramsay and seconded by Mr. Mulhall, on the grounds that it was inconvenient, and carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Wells than moved that the subscription be increased to $250 per annum, alleging that this amount was even less than $200 was worth when fixed as the rate, two years ago. He urged that the income of the Library was insufficient, and the proposed charge was much under £2, the usual figure in England.

Mr. Barclay seconded the motion, adding that the rent was now increased by $150 per month, and he was sure the extra $50 would be cheerfully given by the members in order to have the Library in first-rate working order. The local expenses were $30,000, after reducing $3,900 per annum in some magazines which were seldom or never read, and as the income at present (from 180 subscribers) was only 36,000, the surplus $6,000 was wholly insufficient to provide new books during the year. The increase of $50 would produce $9,000, and the surplus ($15,000) then remaining would amply suffice for a liberal supply of books. He reminded the members that it would be expedient not to trench on the $22,000 now received for the ordinary expenses of the institute.

Mr. Forrester moved, and Mr. Mulhall seconded, as amendment that the subscription be left unchanged, urging that it was impolitic to raise the figure, that the institute should be made available for the greatest possible number, and that the funds being now replenished, if the library were efficiently worked the list of subscribers would steadily increase, so as to cover all expenses before the subsidiary fund should be exhausted; the present deficit being only about $6,000: after allowing $12,000 per annum for purchase of new books.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost by five votes to 14. The original motion was then put and carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Forrester, and seconded by Mr. Barclay, that the committee be authorized to sell English papers on replacement, monthlies two months after being placed on the table, and quarterlies at three months. Carried.

Mr. Forrester suggested that Harper's weekly and monthly, and a leading New York journal be subscribed for, to suit the tasts of our American brethren. The committee signified their adhesion to the same.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, in rising to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman, said: he had often known Mr. Moore as a first-rate secretary, but he now felt pleasure in testifying on behalf of the meeting to his no less signal merits as a chairman (applause).

It was moved by Mr. Ramsay and seconded by Mr. Wells, that a special vote of thanks be entered on the minutes, to the British merchants for their princely generosity to the Library, and to Rev. Mr. Smith and Messrs. Barclay and Forrester for their zealous and successful efforts in collecting such contributions.

The meeting broke up at 10.30.

ON 'CHANGE.

	Nov. 9th.
First price patacons,	29 05.
Second,	29 15.
Third,	29 30.
Last,	29 40.

Paper price of ounces $170½.

Sovereigns, $144.

Patacons for the end of this month, and of the year at 29 30.

The black-board to-day shewed dismal figures, and as each successive rise in specie was marked down, people said "what the deuce is the matter with patacons?" They opened to-day at 15 cents above closing price yesterday: at 12 o'clock they rose further ten cents, at one there was another jump of 15, but their elasticity not being exhausted at 29 30, they made another spring, closing at 29 40, or a difference of fifty centesimos from yesterday. This fluctuation of nearly two per cent. in our currency in one day must be highly injurious, if not fatal, to many parties. Nevertheless it is regarded as merely the effort of speculation by parties who took occasion of the bad news to drive the market up for an interval, and it is thought there will be a corresponding fall before the close of the week.

The causes alleged for the panic were:

1st. The numerous failures in England;

2nd. The bad news for produce;

3rd. The alarming rumours about Paraguay;

4th. The general *bouleversement* in London, Manchester, New York, Rio Janeyro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Asuncion, &c.

None of these are considered well founded. The houses failed in England have no more connection with Buenos Ayres than the possession of Atlanta: they were, moreover, mostly small firms, and unless, by a close of the American war, there were a crash at Manchester among all cotton-merchants we can hardly feel any bad effect.

The uneasiness among European capitalists has caused the French to draw in a little in wool purchases, and a broker in the plaza who was ignorant of the arrival of the Payta could not divine the cause of the altered feeling to-day among French buyers, the Germans taking the lead.

As to Paraguay nothing positive can be known till Friday when the mail is due from Asuncion, but if yerba be taken as a barometer of that country there is evident alarm, for we hear it has gone up a silver dollar per *tercio*. In other respects the Oriental difficulty is in *statu quo*: nothing new from Montevideo, or the Brazilians, and the evacuation of Salto, seemed unknown on 'Change.

There was a general feeling of regret for the house of Maxwell Wright & Co. at Rio and New York which has failed. For over half a century it had maintained the highest rank in the Brazils, where the head-house was established by the father of the present Mr. Maxwell.

Respecting the failures at home, they are between 50 and 60, but the highest was only for £600,000, except the Leeds Bank which we heard of by last packet. It is feared the 'smash' will be more serious when the news of Souto's failure reaches London.

There was nothing done in Government Bonds, but we understand they maintain their figure, 40 per cent. A few days ago some Foreign Claims (recognized debt) were sold at 50, as these are considered even more secure than the others.

Nothing is doing in freights, but we have been requested to correct a statement (made by us yesterday) "that the Mennon line of steamers would take no more jerked beef." This vessel takes none now from B. Ayres, but will from Montevideo, and lots have been engaged for future vessels.

We have to congratulate Messrs. Wells and Beckhaus on the following sales of wool, at good prices, in spite of the unfavorable news:

200	arrobes	superior wool	108
200	do	do do	105
450	do	good fine	93
2400	do	do	92

Théatre Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.

VENDREDI 11 NOVEMBRE.

3eme representation de Pabonement,

Les Folies Dramatiques,

Grand vaudeville en cinq actes.

For Sale,

A large and fine building of four houses, Calle Chacabuco No. 226, corner of Mejico; 17½ varas front Chacabuco, 41 varas Mejico.

A great Estancia in the province of Cordoba, with buildings and cattle, far distant from the Indian territory.

An Estancia in Entre Rios, with strong buildings, cattle, &c.

Titles of property unquestionable.

n 10, 6 p

French Class.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 7 to 8 o'clock a.m. Monthly subcription, $80. 6p. n. 10

Spanish Class.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 8 a.m. Monthly subscription, $80.

Apply to Professor LOEDEL, Calle del Perú, No. 45. 6p.n 10

Notice.

Recognised Debts in favor of English, French, Prussian and Sardinian subjects, in repayment for damages suffered during the civil war, will be bought at 42 Calle Bolivar.

n 10, 3 p

Books! Books!!—Just Opened.

All London Editions.

Prize books, Annuals, &c.; Present and Gift Books, in crown 8vo., cloth gilt, or with gilt edges. Scott's, James's, Cooper's, Bulwer's, Dickens's, Grant's and other Novels, paper covers and cloth gilt. The shilling volume library complete; the Railway Library do., fancy boards. Books for the camp—cattle: their breed, management and diseases—the dairy, &c.; the sheep, our domestic breeds, and their treatment—the horse, its history, management and treatment. Nursery picture books, illustrated juveniles, and others, all at a very low figure.

CALLE DEL PERU, No. 45.

n 10, 12p

English Novels.

Just received 500 vols. London and New York editions, paper covers and cloth bound: great bargains.

Calle del Peru, No. 45. 9p-o30

Standard Editions.

Selling off at Nett Cost Price.

McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary; Macaulay's England, 8 vols.; do. do. 5 vols. bound in one; Buckle's Civilization in England, 2 vols.; Overman's Metallurgy, Arnold's History of Rome; Taylor's Ancient and Modern History, Gillespie's Land Surveying, Smith's Mercantile Law, Rollin's Ancient History, Manuel of Dates, White's England, Play-book of Science, Dictionary of Trade and Products, Biographies, Dictionaries and Ollendorff's in 5 languages; Roemer's do. do., all of Quackenbo's Text Books, Cornell's do. do., Perkin's do. do., Webster's, Butler's and Carpenter's spelling books, Eves's Early Educator, illustrated standard edition of Telemaque's, do. do. Fables, and many others too numerous to mention.

Calle del Peru, No. 45. 6p n10

Works of Mr. J. M. Larsen.

On sale at Morta's book-store, opposite the College, No. 45 calle Bolivar.

Horace's Ars Poetica, in Spanish, with notes, 2nd edition	$ 5
Horace's Ars Poetica, in Latin prose, with introduction and notes	10
Cicero Pro Milone in the Latin text	10
Odes of Horace, 1st book, Latin and Spanish prose	10
Odes of Horace (with life) 1st book, in Spanish	10
Æneid of Virgil, 1st book, in Latin and Spanish prose, 2nd edition	10
Æneid of Virgil, 2nd book, in Latin and Spanish prose, with introduction and notes	10
Æneid of Virgil, 2nd book, version in Spanish	5
Æneid of Virgil, 3rd book, in Spanish and Latin prose, with notes	10
Pocket Mythology	5
The Templars, a philosophical novel taken from the German, 2nd edition	10
Longinus, treatise On the Sublime, taken from the Greek, with all fragments, and life of the author	15
Elements of Ancient History, for use of schools, in card 1 vol.	15

nS 1m.

THE PRISONER'S SONG.

(Canto del Prisionero.)

By Monsieur NESSLER.

This Argentine melody for the piano is for sale at the following music stores:—Messrs. Jacob and Domenico, 6½ Calle Peru; M. Guion, 117 Florida; and G. Cornu, 67 Bolivar. o29. m.

"THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN,"

A Fortnightly Organ of Immigration and Industrial Progress.

To be published at the office of "El Cosmopolita," Plaza 25 de Mayo, Rosario, where communications for the editor and proprietor will be received.

Office in Buenos Ayres—at Chas. Wm. Benn & Co.'s ship-brokers, 49 Calle 25 de Mayo—through which subscribers' names, advertisements and all other communications may be forwarded

The first number will appear on the 10th of January, 1865, and will contain 16 pages, having 32 columns.

Price—3 reals, Bolivian, per number, in Rosaria.

Do. 8 paper dollars in Buenos Ayres.

Do. 1 shilling per number in Great Britain and other parts of Europe and the United States.

Advertisements at conventional prices.

It will appear in Buenos Ayres on the 10th and 25th of each month, so as to be in time for the homeward-bound English mail. 15p,n5

Wanted.

A Steward for an English family. Wages, $500 per month. Apply 173 Piedras. 3p. n10

Wanted,

A good Plain Cook, and also a Housemaid. Apply No. 153 Calle Parque.

Nov. 9, 1864. n 10, 3 p

Wanted.

A Cook and Housemaid for an English family. Apply at 359 Peru. 6p n9

Wanted.

A Steward in an English house. One who is well up to his work, and can give good references, will be well paid.

Apply, Calle Piedad 116. 3p n9

Cook.

Wanted a good plain Cook, male or female, for an English family. Apply Calle Piedad 162. n 8, 3p

Wanted.

Two servants for the general work of the house, a married couple preferred. Apply at Mr. Ludlam's, Calle Defensa. 4p n6

Wanted.

A Married Couple, (without children) in every respect to manage a Dairy and take charge of Dairy Stock. References as to character and fitness required. Apply, Standard office, A.Z. o29,1m

To Directors of Colleges.

A Professor of Drawing having some leisure hours would give lessons in the above, or at his private house, 216 Suipacha or 148 Independencia.

nS 3p

To English Gentlemen.

An English Lady and Gentleman proposing to commence housekeeping are desirous of procuring one or two Gentlemen as boarders. References required. Address A B C Mons. Durand, 153 Calle Florida, esquina Corrientes.

n 8, 3 p

To Let,

A commodious dwelling-house containing seven rooms and spacious premises in Calle Cordova No. 369. For keys and information apply at No. 365 same street. n 10, 3 p

To Let,

Four or five rooms in an English family, in a small quinta, pleasantly situated in the northern suburbs of the city, four squares from the N. Railway station. Apply on the premises, Calle Artes, No. 407. n 10, 6 p

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258.

20p. 58.

Offices to Let.

Several large airy Rooms with gas, in suite or separate, situate within one square of the Foreign Club, and one square and a half from the Bolsa.

Apply at 108 Calle Piedad,

6p n9

Very Important for Single Gentlemen.

To Let two beautiful and commodious dwelling-rooms, situated in one of the best positions of this city, facing Plaza Victoria, under the "Recoba Nueva en los altos," No. 74. For further particulars apply at Calle Defensa No. 11.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7, 1864. n8 3p

Great Bargain.

To be sold a piece of land situated in the Calle Cangallo, 6 squares from the market of the 11 de Setiembre to the west, with 50 to the front and 100 rear. Also another adjoining with 35 front and 75 rear. The situation is suitable for building or for any other purpose the builder may choose. Also for sale a house and garden 32 squares from the Plaza Victoria for 80 thousand dollars m|c; half will be required cash, the remainder payable in 6 months. For further particulars apply at 42 Calle Bolivar. n 8, 3 p

For Sale or Barter,

For any house property in town, the whole or part of the quinta situated at the foot of the Barranca de la Convalecencia, with an iron railing and whitewashed pillars in the calle Banderita, forming the corner of same street and calle Solis, between the Corrales del Alto and the Barraca bridge, and about 12 squares from the bridge and 30 from the Plaza Victoria.

The land used as garden and cultivated comprises about 200 yards front, to north and south 115, to east and west 130. This is joined by a meadow of about 213 yards front north and south and 200 front east and west of the quinta. The building is constructed in modern style. It has five papered rooms with ceilings, &c., and the necessary out-offices attached. All is enclosed in a patio walled round and paved with marble, and forming a square containing one sala, two rooms, cook-house, stable, hen-house, and two rooms for garden implements, two wells with pumps attached, and a small garden of about 30 yards. The quinta has many walks nicely selected, and all kinds of lemon and sweet orange trees from Brazil and Corrientes; also pear and apple trees and grape vines, and a number of all kinds of flower plants, &c. The whole can be divided into four parts: one lot of the house garden with plants, two lots with plants only, the other a meadow only.

The garden and plants can be seen at all hours, and further particulars can be had by applying in the morning or evening at said quinta, or at 28 San Martin, where a plan of all can be seen. 9p-n8

Estancia.

For Sale or to Let a beautiful Estancia in the partido del Monte, with good brick Houses, Corrales, Alfalfares &c. The camp has 2500 yards in front by 7500 yards in length. For information apply Rivadavia No. 19. 6p n9

Merinos,

For Sale at the Estancia de los 'Merinos' in the partido of San Vicente, from one to two thousand fine Merino Sheep, in lots to suit the purchasers. For further particulars apply to Henry Harratt, No. 490 Calle Defensa, or to Charles Harratt at the said Estancia.

n3 1m w d.

Just Received ex "Paraguay,"

A fresh selection of

DRAPERY GOODS.

Well worthy the attention of those residing in the Camp, including almost every article necessary for Camp use, with an immense stock of

Boys', Youths' and Men's

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64, 66, and 68 Piedad.

n9 1m d w

Sinclair's Belfast Hams and Bacon,

And Dutch Cheese,

In Prime Order.

66—PIEDAD—66.

n9 6p

To Sheep-farmers in the South and on the Frontier.

One or two roomed galvanized iron houses, complete with windows and doors. Very portable and easily put up. Can be seen at No. 19 Esmeralda, and 238 Cerrito. Price—one room 7,000 m|c., two rooms $13,000 m|c.

6p N6.

AUCTION SALE

BY

MARIANO BILLINGHURST,

At his house Potosi No. 70,

Of 130 Angora Goats, just newly arrived from the Cape of Good Hope.

On Thursday 10th inst, at 11 o'clock a.m. will be sold to the highest bid, and for cash the abovementioned 130 Goats in 12 lots of one Ram and 10 Ewes each lot. The importation of these animals in Australia has given the most sanguine results. The average price of their wool in England is 3s to 3s 6d per lb.; each animal yields 2½ lb. of wool every six months, or say twice a year. The fineness of the wool you can observe by inspecting them before the sale, at Calle Balcarce No. 64.

6p n 4

Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Magnus Flett are hereby requested to present such claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1864.

Also all persons indebted to the late Magnus Flett are hereby called upon to meet their obligations on or before 13st December, 186J, otherwise immediate steps will be taken to enforce payment.

JAMES GRAHAM,

n 8, 6 p No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

We advise the public and commercial body that we have sold our establishment in the Boca de Riachuelo to to Messrs. Pini and Roncoroni, Brothers, of London, who will undertake the recovery of all sums due to the house.

B. Ayres, Nov. 7th, 1964.

CORTI, FRANCISCHELLI & CO.

n 8, 6 p

R. PARODY'S

Clothing Store,

51—CANGALLO—51

Just received a new assortment of ready-made Clothing for men and children. Hats, Ties, Gloves, Shirts, and fancy Cloths. n 9, 15 p

Cotton Seed for the Million

Fresh Cotton Seed to supply the whole Argentine Republic on hand at the STANDARD office. Parties requiring seed, should apply without delay, as it is going fast, and now is the season for sowing.

74 Calle Belgrano. o 26 15p

For Sale,

The American Ship

"SPARK THE OCEAN,"

895 Tons Register; will carry 1400 tons dead weight; built of oak and hardwood, copper-fastened and metal-sheathed nine months ago. She is a fast-sailing vessel, and in perfect condition to proceed to any port.

Interested parties will please apply for more particulars to the captain, Mr. J. Treat, 79 Calle Tucuman; or to the consignees of the vessel,

ZIMMERMANN, FAIRS & Co.,

7 Calle Bolivar.

6p, n 9 (Plaza Victoria).

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.

Director, Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.

First-rate Commercial education.

Nothing but French and English spoken.

N.B—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the Calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital. n 8 x

ICE,

ICE,

ICE,

For sale, by wholsale, in the Steam Distillery, Plaza 11 de Setiembre and at the following places:

Botica y Drogueria Demarchi, Calle Defensa No. 159, 161,

Almacen de Marius Granier, Calle Piedad No. 13, esquina San Martin.

Almacen de German Scheiner, Calle Peru No. 81.

Almacen de Boggero, Calle Piedad, esquina Libertad.

Confiteria del Aguila, Calle Florida No. 92.

Confiteria del Globo, Calle Florida, esquina Tucuman.

Confiteria de la Victoria, Calle Victoria, No. 100.

Café del Plata, Calle Rivadavia.

Café de la Armonia, Calle Cangallo.

Café de la Amistad, Calle de Julio.

n 8, 1 m

Importante á Especuladores en Papeles de Credito.

Creditos en favor de los Subditos Españoles contra la Republica Argentina. Dichos en favor de los ciudadanos Argentinos contra la España. Hay varias sumas de consideracion de ambas clases de creditos en las condiciones requeridas en los act. 4° y 5° del tratado celebrado entre ambas Naciones, que se venderan juntas ó en fraciones de 10, 20, 30, 40 y 60 mil pesos fuertes, al precio de 25p % de valor las primeras, y al 20 p % las segundas. Las cantidades porvenientes de estos creditos, segun el act. 4° y 5° de dicho tratado, ganaran el interes legal desde un año despues de canjeadas las notificaciones de dicho tratado, lo que dará al capital empleado su interes anual de 24 p % en el primer caso, y el 30 p % en el segundo (deuda al 25 y al 20). Por otros datos y para tratar ocurasé Calle Bolivar No. 42. n8 3p

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,

Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.

W&D, Aug 25, 1 y

English Carpenters.

92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92

We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.

JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.

N.B.—Camp orders will be attended too with the greatest possible care.
3m o4.

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS 25 DE MAYO Y SALADILLO,
DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA

CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO

PARA LOBOS

Saldrá los dias — 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.

Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29

Para 25 de Mayo

Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES.

Regresa del 25 .... " los DOMIGOS.

Para el Saladillo

Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo.
Agencia Rivadavia, 189.
Empresarios. SABORIDA B GARCIA

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO,

Established in 1855.

205—*MAYPU*—205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.
6 m o27.

Just Received.

Grenadines for Ladies' Dresses—Black, Colored, and Striped.
61—Corrientes—61.
9p n4

THE NEW BELT,
For Ladies and Misses, just received.
61—CORRIENTES—61.
9p;n5

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs, Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin,
6th May 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."
1 m s5.

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

JUST RECEIVED ex "THYRA" & "PARAGUAY,"

An immense assortment of Men's and Boys'

READY MADE CLOTHING

Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.

T. FALON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

n 6 x.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the cel brated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
55,1m JOHN BEST & BROS.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

CIGARS.

E. RATHJE,
CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Fresh arrivals every month.
s21, x

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.

For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacras etc.

Corrales portátilas con postes de hierro y tablas.

Mojones de hierro.

Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.

Filetas de hiero batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.

Maquinas de estirar alambre.

Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES,

Is now replete with an unequalled variety of

NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles specially suited to the wants of

CAMP PURCHASERS.

61 CORRIENTES 61

1m o19

To Sheep Farmers and Others.

To be sold cheap a large quantity of wrought Iron Posts for Corrals drilled for three wires, the posts weigh ten pounds each. Samples may be seen at the Timber Yard of Bianchi Brothers and Sassi, corner of Lima and Comercio. Also for sale a Compact Portable Steam Engine on wheels, seven horse power; to be seen at the above Corralon where all information may be obtained or of Mr. John Hardy, Engineer Paseo Julio. 1m o12 w d

To Sheep-farmers.

Market carts, Crosskill's patent, on springs with patent axles. On view at 19 Esmeraida and 17 Florida. Price $4,300 m|c. 6p N6.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
China, Earthenware, and Glass Store,
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57
(Corner Potosi.)

N.B.—Goods carefully packed for the country. s 5 x

English Horse-shoeing Establishment.

Roberts and Jeffrey beg leave to notify the public in general, that they have opened an establishment in 77, Paseo Julio, where they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.
1m. o15.

ANTONIO ROSTAING,
Successor to Owen LYNCH in the saddlery and harness warehouse.
98 CALLE PIEDAD 98.

Respectfully informs the customers of this establishment that he will continue to carry on the above business in all its branches, and hopes that by moderate charges, and giving a good article he will merit a continuance of the support hitherto given to the late proprietor.

Camp orders promptly attended to, and all sorts of repairs executed on the shortest notice.

An Irish lad wanted as apprentice.
o25 m.

To English travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hote on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

Caseros Dairy.

Public establishments served by the above.

Café Monserrat, Moreno 154.
Hotel del Globo, 25 Mayo 38.
Almacen de la Patria, Tacuari y Belgrano.
Almacen, esquina Moreno y Lima.
Id. Potosí 141.

HUERGO HERMANOS.
n8, 3 p

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P p. Mauá and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p ☰) per annum, which is liquidated ever six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd " .....£25.
3rd " .....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd " .....£45.
3rd " .....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Steamer Paraguay will leave this on the 7th of November.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janiero, Baliia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

	Tons Register.	Captain.	To Sail.
MEMNON	1209	Johnson	November 12th.
HERSCHEL	1525	Middleton	December.
NEWTON	1171	Bogart	To follow.
PTOLEMY	1171	—	
HALLEY	1525	—	
GALILEO,	1525	Russell,	
KEPLER	1499	Carroll,	

The MEMNON is now in this port, and cargo will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
5p. n8 Calle San Martin, No. 56.

PARA EL 25 DE MAYO
Sale los dias—2-10-18-26.
Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28
Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.
AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.
Empresarios,
SABORIDO Y GARCIA.
s 4 x.

T. B. WHITE,
Commission Agent,
154 SAN MARTIN, B. AYRES,
BOCA, AND BARRACAS.
1m. o14

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.;
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1, 1m

Hotel De Genéve,
43—Calle Mayo—43.
(formerly Hotel de Commerce,)

This establishment has been got up entirely new, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort. The proprietor has the honor to announce to the public that he receives pensioners, and offers every convenience of board and lodging for gentlemen or families.
1m s3

MANTLES, MANTLES.

Ladies in want of something new in Summer Mantles would do well, before purchasing, to call and see those now on sale at

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a catalogue of English clock work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfectness or carefully adjustel mechanism."—Times, June 11 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—Telegraph March 11 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—Standard, June 17 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty and if the English watchtrade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—Times, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of, horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

CLOCKS, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 10s.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES	GOLD CASES		SILVER CASES	
	Open Face	Hunter	Open Face	Hunters
	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	13 13	6 6	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	8 8	9 9
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	9 9	10 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	21 0	25 0	10 10	11 11
Plate Lever, jewelled	13 13	18 18	11 11	13 13
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	12 12	18 18
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	28 0	13 13	25 0
Do. do. extra, 10 jewels	28 0	33 0	17 17	
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	

BENSON'S Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—
Silver Cases, Open-Face...£11 11 0 Hunters...£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open-Face...£25 0 0 Hunters...£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3. 3s. £4. 5s., £5. 5s., £6. 6s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5. 5s., £7. 7s., £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET.

Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with descriptions and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

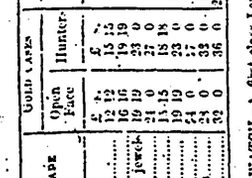
JAMES W. BENSON,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
33 & 34 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SCREW & PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,
Marine Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors,
27 LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planting and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery every Port in South America.



RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar

is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or bath, a revived perfume and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite, especially in warm climates.

OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Micham flores.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB. Frangipane, etc. of exquisite fraganoe.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, Hogey, Windsor, and other Toilets Soaps.
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE, and Glycerine for beatifying the Hair.
RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountains, etc. etc.

Sold by all Perfumery Venders,
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. Princess of Wales,
96, STRAND, and 24, CORNHILL, London.

TRADE B&B MARK

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

Castor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, ½, ¼, and ⅛ pints.
Curtis Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz, 8 oz, and 16-oz bottles.
Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
Essences, "Ginger and Peppermint," ½, 1, and 2-oz corked or stoppered bottles.
Flavouring Essences, in ½, 1, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.
Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints
Granular Effervescent Carbonate of Iron
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Lithia
Granular Effervescent Gt. of Iron and Quinine
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Lithia
Granular Effervescent Citr. of Magnesia
Granular Effervescent Gt. of Quinine
} PATENT CAPPED BOTTLES. These Preparations are invaluable in hot climates, as all evaporatives, Tonics, Stomachics, & Mineral Aperients.
Pepsine Wine, ½, ¼, and pints.
Quinine, in ½, ¼, and 1-oz hermetically sealed bottles.
Salad Oil, "Finest Lucca," quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
Seidlitz, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders, wrapped in tin foil papers, in boxes.
Tasteless Seidlitz in one powder, in patent capped bottles, in cases.
Scents—Bouquet, Frangipanni, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Marechale, Millefleurs, Patchouli, Rondelitia, Spring Flowers, Verbena, Wood Violets, and every other description.
The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles if so ordered.
NOTE.—The trade mark and label is affixed to every bottle, &c.

To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
Coleman-street, London,

Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 3000

DRUGS,
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, & PHOTOGRAPHIC
preparations, the Prices of all
PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT and APPLIANCES, and every description of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

"This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, to any part the world, upon application.

"As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, the List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons

F. DONOVAN AND CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
84, CALLE PIEDRAS.
1m w&d. o6.

Watches and Jewellery.

F. GROETING,
62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62

Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of

Watches, lever and horozontal.
Clocks of all descriptions.
Gentlemen's chains of plain and colored gold, Pins, Sleeve-buttons, Watch-keys.
Rings with or without Diamonds, &c., &c.
Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, Half-sets, single Bracelets, Brooches and Eardrops, Crosses, Lockets and Neck-chains.
Ladies' Watch-chains and Keys &c.

Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c.

Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed.
3m, o25

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS.

The undersigned begs to notify Persons interested in wool-growing that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country

The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal estancieros, native and foreign, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy.

The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds.

No true Sheepfarmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full fleeces.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.

CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

OSTEO ODON

PATENT, MARCH 1st., 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL's Invention for supplying Artificia Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS GABRIEL
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS

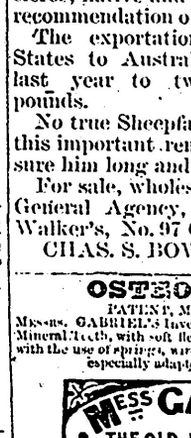
Diploma 1815.
27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and
31, Ludgate Hill (over Benson's), London:
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham, 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet: and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on Teeth, which explain the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, maybe had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

Established more than Thirty Years.



GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c.—The sufferings which these excruciating diseases have entailed upon mankind are now likely to be for ever annihilated by the use of "Fenner's Embrocation." When applied in the most violent and distressing cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c., it never fails to produce the most happy effects. The combination forming this invaluable remedy is based on philosophical principles, and is free from everything in the remotest degree allied to quackery. It is certain in its effects, and innocent in its composition, it is destined to the highest stand in the medical world."—"Morning Chronicle."

Extract from a letter of J. E. Nonnos, Esq., Surgeon, Liverpool.

"No family ought to be without this incomparable remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Hooping-cough, Cramps, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Punctures, Contractions, Chilblains, &c., &c. The inestimable properties of this simple compound consist in its positive infallibility in subduing inflammations and swellings, no matter how virulent or from what cause. The disease must yield to its anodyne influence."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders, price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

Depot—J. PLASBATT & SON, William-street, and 5 & 6 Water-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Leech Importers, Court and Medical Plaister Manufacturers—Established 1815.

LEA & PERRINS,
CELEBRATED
WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH

Extract of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother in WORCESTERSHIRE May, 1851.

"Tell J. LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

SEASONABLE NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. AND P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious IMITATIONS of their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. forged; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle."

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors Lea and Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

Lotchford's Wax Vestas.

LETCHFORD & CO

Hold them themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas; and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture, they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting Letchford's "make," as others are often substituted.

3 COLT'S-LANE, BETHNAL-GREEN LONDON.

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the STANDARD Printing office, No. 71 Calle Potosi, for the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

There was a most singular scene at the Stock Exchange on Saturday morning. It quite relieved, says a contemporary, the monotony of business, and afforded much satisfaction throughout the markets. It transpired late on Friday night that a member of the Stock Exchange, named John Burrowes, had taken in a variety of securities, including Turkish Consolidés and other classes readily negotiable abroad, and had given cheques against them, there being scarcely any assets at his bankers'. This being discovered, it was at once suspected that a fraud was intended, particularly since it further transpired that whilst his account had been drawn down to about £70 at the Alliance Bank, he had opened another at the Bank of London, through which cheques paid to him had been passed. Two or three of the brokers interested—who had given Burrowes stock for his worthless cheques—arranged to act together at once and endeavour to discover the fugitive. They found he had left his office early, and they resolved forthwith, with the assistance of friends, to watch every principal railway-station. The several stations were vigilantly reconnoitred, and at Charing-cross Mr. Sturdy (of the firm of Baker and Sturdy) fancied he espied the gentleman he was in quest of. But how changed! Instead of a heavy dark beard, there were clean-shaved face and chin. He was seated with a lady in the carriage ready to start, and Mr. Sturdy could therefore lose no time. Burrowes at first tried to avoid him, but finding it useless, acknowledged he was the person, and surrendered himself, accompanied by the lady, to Mr. Sturdy's control. Thus made safe, Mr. Sturdy brought the culprit to his office in the City, and the lady desiring to remain, they were locked up together all night. Burrowes, seeing that he had no chance, made a clean breast of it, and the whole of the stock, £7,000 or £8,000, has been recovered. Part, it is believed, he had with him, and part is said to have been sent to a relative at Barnet, for safe keeping. However this may be, the result is, that through the activity and vigilance of Mr. Sturdy, assisted by his friend, Mr. Murray Richardson, the delinquent has been cleverly captured, and the property will be restored to the owners. At the opening of the market on Saturday morning the announcement and explanation were received with vociferous applause, and the members, in the height of their excitement, regularly chaired Mr. Sturdy round the house. So tumultuous was the nature of the proceeding, that it was some time before order could be restored. Burrowes and the lady had evidently made arrangements to go to Paris, and some of the stock being readily convertible, he would have perhaps escaped. After order was restored, he was, in the phraseology of the house, "hammered"—i.e., declared a defaulter, and probably we shall hereafter hear of him at the Mansion-house or Guildhall. He must have failed from the state of his account, and his differences will, perhaps, amount to about £2,000 or £3,000. It has not yet transpired if there is a good prospect of assets for the creditors.

A PRETENDED HEIRESS.

An Extraordinary Case of Swindling.

A stylishly-dressed young woman, who had been apprehended in Dublin, and who gave the name of Mary Horsfall, was brought before Mr. Maude at the Greenwich Police-court, chargod with fraud and robbery, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—

Mr. Sadgrove, solicitor, attended for the prisoner.

The evidence taken was very voluminous, the court being crowded with tradesmen and others who had been the prisoner's dupes. It appeared that in the month of August last the prisoner was admitted as a pupil at the scholastic establishment of Miss Harvey, Ashburnham House, the Grove, Blackheath, being taken there by two respectable-looking persons, who gave references, and represented themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, of 254A, Oxford-street, London. A day or two afterwards it was found that her education had been so entirely neglected that she was taken from the other pupils and admitted as a parlour boarder, her representation being that she was the niece of Mr. Horsfall, M.P., and of Colonel Horsfall, of Bath, and that she already possessed a fortune of £400 a year, with an expectancy of £800 per annum. Having been taken by Miss Harvey to a jeweller and silversmith's, at Greenwich, for the purpose of having her initials placed upon silver forks and spoons, the prisoner made use of the introduction thus obtained to call a few days afterwards and to select a gold watch, value £15, which, she said, she intended making a present to a cousin, and desired it to be sent to Miss Harvey's residence, and promising to call on another day to choose a gold guard. Previous to parting with the watch the tradesman called upon Miss Harvey to ascertain whether it would be right to let the prisoner have the property, and the prisoner having made the representations named as to her assumed high connections, and also that she had a banker's draft in her possession for £10, Miss Harvey informed him that she thought he would be correct in letting the prisoner have the watch, and it was accordingly sent to her. The following day the prisoner again called at the shop, and having selected a gold guard, value £6, desired it to be sent to her at Miss Harvey's, and promised to send a cheque for both the watch and guard. Instead, however, of sending the cheque as promised, the prisoner, accompanied by Miss Harvey's housekeeper, called and apologised, saying that her solicitor was then out of town, and that, until his return she could not obtain a remittance. A few days subsequently the prisoner paid another visit to the same shop, and saying that Miss Harvey had given her permission to have another watch and guard, to be placed to her (Miss Harvey's) account, she selected the articles, which were sent by the apprentice to Miss Harvey's, with a note for that lady, but not directed, and instructions being given to him to see that Miss Harvey had the same. The servant who took the parcel in returned to the door and told the apprentice that all was correct; but she appeared to have been met by the prisoner, who came from the parlour on hearing the apprentice, and so became possessed of the property. On 24th September the usual weekly vacation at Michaelmas commenced, and the prisoner having expressed her desire of spending such vacation at Bath, and visit her uncle, Colonel Horsfall, Miss Harvey, at her request, and she stating that her uncle (the colonel) objected to her travelling alone by railway, consented to accompany her to Bath, where they arrived the same evening, and at once proceeded to Amery's Hotel, in that city, where they remained the following day (Sunday) and Monday. On Monday afternoon, while on a visit to some of her own friends in Bath with the prisoner, Miss Harvey was astonished at the arrival of her brother-in-law, bringing with him not only tradesmen's accounts for goods supplied to the prisoner, but also information that a mysterious robbery had been committed at her residence at Blackheath, two diamond bracelets and several rings having been carried off, and which belonged to a lady residing in the house. No suspicion, even at this time, appears to have been entertained of the prisoner's real character, and having declined to leave Bath until the end of the week, Miss Harvey left her there, returning to Blackheath with her brother without delay. The police authorities were soon after communicated with, and on inquiries being instituted the conclusion arrived at was that of the prisoner not only being an impostor, but also the thief, the missing jewellery, which belonged to the lady, having been taken from a casket in a room in which she and the prisoner were in the habit of sleeping. The case having been put into the hands of Margetson, a detective-officer of the R division of Metropolitan police, he ascertained that one of the stolen bracelets and also silk dresses had been received in pledge at Mr. Lawley's, Farringdon-street, City, by a person well known at the shop, and who was identified as being the prisoner from a photograph likeness she had left behind her. Margetson (a warrant having been obtained) at once proceeded to Amery's Hotel at Bath, when he discovered that the prisoner had unexpectedly taken her departure, leaving no trace of her whereabouts. It was next ascertained by Margetson that the prisoner had visited Clifton, where, after staying at an hotel for the night, she had left for Bristol. At this latter place she appears to have had an interview with Mr. Benjamin Bedoll, a local attorney, and acting upon representations made by the prisoner that gentleman was induced to visit London, and to make inquiries at Blackheath, preparatory to receiving instructions to commence an action at law against Miss Harvey by the prisoner for defamation of character, the prisoner stating that she had been accused of robbery. On returning to Bristol, however, Mr. Bedoll found that his fair client was *non est*, and the next trace of her movements was that she had been at Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Holyhead, whence she had taken the packet-boat for Dublin. On Saturday last Margetson left for Ireland, for the purpose of apprehending the prisoner, who was ascertained, through communication with the Dublin police, to be staying at Lamy's Hotel, College-green, Dublin; and on Monday afternoon he effected her capture while she was walking along the streets of that city. When told the charge against her she made no reply. It has also since been ascertained that the prisoner formerly resided at Leeds, a tradesman of which place she had defrauded out of a considerable amount. After leaving Leeds, in May last, she came to London, and stayed a fortnight at the house of Mrs. Hiscock, 13, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, and then left for Paris, returning to Mrs. Hiscock's, and afterwards obtaining admittance to Miss Harvey's establishment upon false representations, no such persons as Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins being known at the address given in Oxford-street.

The Prisoner, who was accommodated with a seat, and remained with her face covered with her shawl during the examination, was remanded for a week, an application to admit her to bail being refused.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The Duke of Newcastle died on Monday, at his seat, at Clumber-park.

The late Duke, Henry Pelham Clinton, Lord Lincoln by courtesy, was born in 1811. At Eton and Christchurch he manifested the sound, substantial, but not brilliant quality of mind which made him for thirty years one of the most useful of public servants. He was a remarkable illustration of the operation of the moral on the intellectual nature. It was probably on account of his moral qualities that Sir Robert Peel adopted Lord Lincoln, as he did Sidney Herbert, into his political band. The young man entered upon office at three-and-twenty, on the first opportunity that occurred. He was made a Lord of the Treasury during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, from December, 1834, to the next April. He had then been in Parliament two years, sitting for South Nottingham. During the interval till the return of Peel to power in September, 1841, Lord Lincoln won upon the expectation of the House and the notice of the country, so that when his opportunity arrived, he scarcely answered to the idea formed of him. His ability and his reach of political view were as yet in no proportion to his activity and readiness; and that activity and readiness were easily mistaken for self-efficiency in a man yet so young. He was only First Commissioner of Inland Revenue; and he could hardly show what was in him to any one but his chief and master. Peel understood him rightly, and by his support enabled him to become what we have since seen.

In January, 1846, he became Chief Secretary for Ireland; but the ministry went out in July, on the discomfiture of their Coercion Bill for Ireland, which was understood to be an act of vengeance caused by the repeal of the Corn Laws. During the five years more that he remained in the Commons, as member for the Falkirk boroughs, because his father spoiled his chances in his own county of Nottingham, he was one of Peel's most trusted lieutenants, and one of the securities that a Peel party should exist which, however small in numbers, should compensate by its character for some of the dangers attending the disintegration of parties which the policy of its chief had necessarily effected. From time to time, Lord Lincoln showed that he was not idle. One of the ablest speeches made by him in this interval of leisure was in 1847, on emigration from Ireland as a means of relief during and after the famine, and the disorganisation of affairs which it must occasion. While witnessing such an emigration as is going on at this day, we ought to remember how sorely such a relief was needed and desired when the Irish were far greater in numbers and far poorer in food and work than now.

At the beginning of 1851, Lord Lincoln succeeded to the dukedom, and left the House of Parliament in which he had built up the groundwork of the general expectation of good service from him. At the close of the next year he became Colonial Secretary under Lord Aberdeen, little imagining what responsibilities and labours he was undertaking. The charge and government of half a hundred colonies has long been considered an absurdly onerous task for one member of an administration; but to this was in those days added the virtual management of war in its distant operation. When war with Russia was declared in March, 1854, the Duke was relieved of his colonial duties, which were undertaken by Sir George Grey, and the new Secretaryship for War was filled by the Duke. We all remember but too well what followed—the suffering and mortality among our troops in the East, and the too natural popular impression that the War ministers must be to blame, and the wrath and cavil and ostentatious disparagement with which those two men—the Duke and his friend, Sidney Herbert—were treated while they were working their frames and faculties day and night as few men have worked before, and effecting achievements in the mere neutralising of other men's blunders and deficiencies which from another point of view would have excited admiration and gratitude. It was not their fault that our soldiers suffered and died; and it was their doing that many more did not perish.

The Duke joined Lord Palmerston's cabinet in June, 1859, in the midst of the excitement of the Italian war. He was again Colonial Secretary, as he was till his final resignation. It was in this capacity that he was naturally chosen to attend the Prince of Wales in his Canadian travels; but, apart from the particular fitness, he was the very man to discharge the office of temporary guardian in so responsible a case. There is no need to describe to the existing generation what the guardian's qualities were found to be on a trial so unusual and so stringent. Political wisdom and firmness were requisite, as well as the sense, temper, and manners needed in the guide, friend, and companion of the young heir to the throne. It is enough to mention the Orangemen of Canada to show what we mean. As to his management of his share of the American intercourses, it is not too much to say that the disposition to peace between the two countries may owe as much to the exemplification the Duke presented of the English gentleman and statesman as to the genial and hospitable temper with which the American people welcomed and entertained the Prince and his guardians.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BECHER.

We have to announce the death, on Tuesday last, of this well-known sportsman, the father of steeplechase riders, and whose deeds in the pigskin some 30 years back have immortalised him in the annals of that sport. Captain Becher was born in Norfolk, and was the son of a Mr. Becher, a farmer in that county, who was very conspicuous as a horseman, and the last of the leather-breeches school. Captain Becher commenced his career on a pony, and was remarkable as well for the boldness of his riding as for the judgment he displayed in the hunting-field. Being popular with the noblemen and gentlemen in his neighbourhood, he received the appointment of captain in a yeomanry regiment, which gave him a *status* among his contemporaries of much benefit throughout his career. In 1830 he first came out at St. Alban's, where, on Mr. Angerstein's Tattler, he rode second to Lord Ranelagh's Wonder. At the same place, in 1832, for the Grand Steeplechase, he was third on Corinthian Kate to Moonraker, ridden by Dan Seffert; and in 1834 he was in the same position on Zigzag to The Poet, who was steered by Jem Mason. At Northampton, two months afterwards, his luck changed, and he began on Vivian a series of victories which raised his reputation to the highest pitch, for he won the Northamptonshire with him, beating Vanguard and Liverpool; and afterwards the Grand Aylesbury Chase, beating Lanrestina, and eighteen others, including Lord Waterford's Lancet and Mr. Elmore's Grimaldi. So chagrined was the marquis at his defeat, that he immediately challenged Vivian with his second string, Cock Robin, to run over the Harborough country for £2,000. Captain Lamb, the owner of Vivian, accepted the offer, and, after a fine race, by Captain Becher's superior jockeyship, Vivian won cleverly. In 1835 he won the St. Alban's chase on Agnes, for Captain Fairlie; and was second on Caliph, at Cheltenham, to Patrick on Boabdil. In 1836 he won the Waltham Abbey on Grimaldi; and at Aylesbury he was second to Powell on Saladin, for the heavy-weights steeplechase, but won the light weight on him, beating Grimaldi, Yellow Dwarf, and the Pony. At Egham he was second, with Vivian, to Powell on Red Deer; and he likewise won the Liverpool on the Duke, beating Dick Christian, Polyanthus, and several others. At St. Albans fortune again smiled on him, but the battle was dearly paid for, as his horse—the far-famed Grimaldi—died after passing the winning flag. Worcester saw him win with his favourite, Vivian, whose name had begun to be quite a household word among the followers of steeplechasing; but at Leamington he was very unexpectedly defeated on him by Flacrow, ridden by that well-known Leicestershire yeoman, Mr. Haycock; Lord Waterford, on Yellow Dwarf, being third, and Lord Clanricarde, on Carlow, fourth. At Northampton he was again a thorn in the side of the Marquis of Waterford, as he beat him on The Crow with Mr. Fairlie's Wing, with whom also he won the East Grinstead chase. In 1837 he won at Bath with Fiesohi; and at Dunchurch with 7lb. extra, on Vivian, he defeated Jerry and a very large field. But in the following week Jem Mason on Jenny turned the tables both on him and Flacrow. Cheltenham saw him again a winner this year on Vivian, before a very large number of horses. In 1838 he was not so lucky, as he only won the Northampton on Vivian, and ran second with him at Daventry to Lottery. After this he retired on his laurels, his frame requiring rest from the many severe accidents he encountered during his career, and which caused him afterwards to walk lame. In appearance Captain Becher was strong as a Hercules, and he could endure any amount of labour and fatigue. In knowledge of peace he was second to none, and in finding out the weak parts of a country he was very clever. Against his integrity nothing was ever alleged, but he failed to make hay while the sun shone, and retired into privacy upon a competency on his wife's side, which rendered the close of his checkered career calm and placid. He was buried at Willesden Cemetery on Saturday last in the presence of a few who had been his latter-day associates, among whom we noticed his old friend, Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Messrs. C. and W. Moore, Hempson, Eden, and W. Smith. The mourners included his two sons, Mr. Dobree, his brother-in-law, and Dr. Price.

A Bridegroom Pleased.—A rising young barrister was engaged in the Court of Common Pleas the morning of his marriage by special licence. Meeting a friend some time afterwards, he said, "Fancy, my dear fellow, my being in the Common Pleas the morning of my wedding!" "Well," replied his friend, "just like you. I hope you were uncommonly pleased afterwards."

A PARTY OF VOCALISTS AND A DRUNKEN COACHMAN.

A party of vocalists (says the *Edinburgh Courant*), amongst whom were Miss E. Wynne, Miss Elton, Mr. Inkersall, Mr. E. Rainsford, and Mr. J. Taylor, were returning to Glasgow in a carriage and pair from a concert given at the Vale of Leven. When within ten miles of the city the driver fell from his box, and the horses started off at full speed. In this dilemma Mr. Taylor opened the door and jumped out, followed by Mr. Inkersall, who narrowly escaped being run over, his hat being caught and crushed under the wheels. After two or three "rollings over," Mr. Taylor succeeded in getting on his feet, and started in pursuit of the fugitive horses, who were dragging their terrified burden at a terrific speed through the darkness. After a sharp run of nearly a quarter of a mile, Mr. Taylor succeeded in overtaking the horses and arresting their further flight. It was then determined that some of the gentlemen should return in search of the driver. They did so, and discovered him lying doubled up and partially stunned, but in no way injured. On raising him it was found that he was drunk. He was accordingly assisted to the carriage; but, on being required to take a seat at the back, he obstinately refused, insisting on being allowed to resume the reins. Knowing it would be madness to again allow the drunken man charge of the horses, Mr. Taylor undertook to drive the party to town. Arriving at a small bridge over a canal, and being unacquainted with the road, Mr. Taylor pulled up to ascertain whether there might be danger in crossing, when the driver jumped down from his seat behind, declaring he would not allow the carriage to proceed any farther, and seized the horses' heads. After a struggle and altercation, and finding there was no police-station near, it was determined to resort to force to get the excited man away. This was done after some difficulty, two or three of the party detaining him by the roadside until the carriage had proceeded a little distance. They then freed him and overtook the carriage, having no option but to leave him behind. The party at length reached Glasgow in safety.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN SWEDEN.

The youthful Prince and Princess have won the hearts of the Swedes as well as the Danes; their Royal Highnesses arrived in Stockholm on the 26th ult., and met with an enthusiastic reception. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The quay by the Palace where the landing did take place is very wide, and afforded abundant facilities for the crowd, which grew to immense proportions before the Prince's arrival. A broad pathway, about fifty yards long, leading from the watersteps to the carriages, was railed off in the course of the morning and covered with wooden plank—a very wise arrangement, as the pavement of the quay, like all the pavements of Stockholm, is of small round stones, which are excessively disagreeable to walk on. The planking was covered with blue cloth, and the rails were hung with blue cloth, ornamented with yellow crowns. Between twelve and one o'clock the crowd began to assemble, for the weather was beautiful, and no one in Stockholm knew exactly where the Osborne would come in, until a telegram was received, about one o'clock, announcing her position. If the people had but known when the Prince was due, I imagine the police would have been left in undisturbed possession of the royal footway till late in the afternoon, for the first comers had the pleasure of standing at their posts for seven hours. This, however, they did with patience, and I did not hear any of those harsh, discordant cries with which an English mob beguiles the time. All day the town wore an excited and unusual aspect. Royal carriages were continually driving about, the ships lying at the quays dressed themselves with flags, the guards at the various guardhouses and palaces were on the alert, and frequently turned out to pay respect to some great person passing by. As the afternoon wore on, the crowd on the quay, which at first merely lined the pathway and edges of the quay, thickened until lines of people changed to masses, and masses became merged together into one great crowd. Numbers of policemen, in their neat blue coats with white facings, white gloves, and cocked hats, were stationed along the sides of the cloth pathway; and between four and five o'clock the royal carriages began to take up their station, and a detachment of Charles the Twelfth's Guards, as they are called—mounted men in the Louis Quatorze dress—ranged themselves at right angles to the end of the gangway. Several Swedish gentlemen in uniform were present on the gangway, for the Governor of Stockholm had been deputed by the King to receive the guests on the landing-place, and he was accompanied by the deputy-governor, the chief of the police, and some other officers. These gentlemen were clad in blue and gold, with cocked hats plumed with feathers, and were highly dignified and imposing in appearance. The Governor of Stockholm was especially brilliant in his costume, as he wore a broad white ribbon edged with pink across his breast, and a blaze of orders and decorations. All these glories, however, were gradually obscured by the shades of evening, and at seven o'clock it became obvious that the landing would have to take place by artificial light. A quantity of flambeaux were brought down and distributed among the policemen and the guards who were waiting near the carriages. The waiting had grown tedious by this time, but very shortly after seven our eyes were gladdened by the sight of lurid flashes in the sky to seaward, which told us that a fort called the 'Castle,' on an island a few miles from the town, was saluting the Royal squadron. The Osborne came up abreast of the palace, and anchored within seventy or eighty yards of the shore. Then her barge was brought to the side ladder, and the whole party entered it. As the boat pushed off the Osborne burned blue lights, and the Swedish gentlemen on the landing place threw off their great coats and went down to the water's edge. In a few moments the boat was alongside, in the glare of the flambeaux, and the crowd cheered. The officials and officers crowded round, and several persons were on shore in a few seconds, so that it was almost impossible to say who landed first; but I think that the Princess of Wales, handed out by the Governor of Stockholm, was the first to put her foot on the shore. She and Prince Oscar, in his dark blue uniform of vice-admiral, and preceded by men with flambeaux, then walked slowly up the pathway, while the crowd cheered loudly and heartily. The Prince of Wales, in a general's uniform, and therefore conspicuous by being the only man present in scarlet, and Prince John of Glucksburg followed them closely. To describe the order in which the members of the suite followed would be a superfluous task, which it would be difficult to perform, for the flambeaux were in advance, and the whole party followed the Prince of Wales in a crowd. When the Princess and Prince Oscar reached the end of the pathway a very pretty sight presented itself—the Charles XII. Guards had each been provided with lighted flambeaux, and they wheeled round two and two and cantered past, the horses prancing, and all but unmanageable under the double excitement of the noise and lights. A large open carriage with four horses, led by running footmen, followed them closely, and in this, amid the cheers of the crowd, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Oscar, and Prince John of Denmark were driven off. Another carriage and four was instantly at the end of the pathway, and then another and another. In a very few moments the whole party had been taken up, and the busy show was over. Within the courtyard of the palace was another great crowd, and a military band, which played 'God save the Queen' for about a quarter of an hour after the Prince's arrival. The King received his guests within the palace, and I have since been told that they were not insensible to the splendour which awaited them. The effect of the rooms when lighted up, as they were when the Prince and Princess first saw them, must have been indeed superb. Later in the evening the Prince and Princess paid a State visit to the theatre. It was hoped that they would do this, and the performance of the *Figlia del Reggimento*, the opera of the evening, was put off till a late hour to suit them. The opera house of Stockholm is peculiarly well suited to a state visit, for the royal box is a large enclosure, occupying the centre of the first circle, and surmounted by a gilded crown and crimson velvet canopy. The King, the Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Oscar, and the others, came into the box at a little after ten o'clock, and the performances were interrupted to allow the orchestra to play 'God save the Queen.' The house, which is a large one, containing five tiers of boxes, was crammed in every corner."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Frances Power Cobbe has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Times* on this subject. She says:—

"In a former leading article, in speaking of the address of the Archbishop of York to the Social Science Association, you remark, 'The end of female education, as of all education, should be to fit the subjects of it by a process of instruction adapted to their capacity for the state of life to which they are called.'

"May I be permitted to reply to this as one who, when health permitted, advocated before the same Association the cause of the admission of women to University examinations, and whose arguments you were then good enough to mention with approbation?

"'The end of all education' is, indeed, to fit the subjects of it for 'the state of life to which they are called.' But surely this 'state,' as prepared for by the whole foundation of ordinary training, is simply that of rational and moral creatures—the preparation for any special profession being altogether secondary to that great purpose. Men are not taught Latin, Greek, and *Euclid*, because Latin, Greek, and *Euclid* are directly useful to soldiers, lawyers, or merchants, but because their acquirement trains the reason and memory and cultivates the taste. Women are not taught modern languages, music, and history to fit them for this or that special feminine office, but to make them generally instructed and refined, able to give and enjoy the delights of mental cultivation.

"Now, the plea of the petitioners for University examinations for women is simply this:—In as far as women are like men in being rational and moral beings, let them share the training which has been found desirable for men as such. Experiments alone can prove whether such training will be found equally efficacious in their case; but till it is tried there is a presumption that it will have a similar result in clearing feminine brains (alas! sadly needing such a process), and cultivating feminine minds, as in clearing and cultivating those of men. When this is done the special training for all that 'state of life' in which woman's lot differs from that of man will come in its proper place, just as Eton schoolboys and Oxford graduates are made to read law or learn military drill to become lawyers or soldiers, after they have partaken of a common education simply as gentlemen. To suppose that the previous training of the mental faculties by the study of the classics and mathematics will tend to efface, in the smallest measure, the fundamental differences between the sexes, is to show very small faith in the reality of that difference. As I said in my little address at Guildhall, 'it is as absurd to try to keep a woman feminine by making her learn French because a man learns Latin, as it would be to do so by making her eat mutton because he eats beef.' We may safely give her the healthiest mental and bodily food we can procure, and leave its assimilation into mind and body to the immutable order of Providence.

"The Archbishop pays many graceful compliments to women, but refers them for the aid they seek to some future court of examination, to be constituted on a special system for their use. The reason why this plan is unsatisfactory is simply this:—A separate court and a different standard of education for women, even if more judiciously fitted for them, will never give them the same motive for effort, because its rewards will never be of the same value, and it will never bring them up to the same attainments or cure their besetting sin of mental slovenliness, but rather, on the contrary, perpetuate that sentiment which is the bane of all female study—art and literature—the notion that a mediocre achievement is very good—for a woman."

ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS AT THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Brussels, describes a visit which had just been paid to the field of Waterloo by the English volunteers who have attended the recent rifle contest at Brussels. About half-past nine, he says, one of the four-horse coaches, so well known to all visitors to the Belgian capital, left the Palais Royal laden inside and out with men wearing almost every variety of uniform known in the volunteer service. Other coaches and carriages followed, containing volunteers amongst their passengers; so that during the morning the inhabitants residing in the villages leading to the field found but little leisure to attend to their ordinary occupations, so entirely was their attention taken up with watching the various vehicles as they passed along. The children who beg so assiduously of all that pass that way reaped a rich harvest, and, with their parents, will in all probability long remember the day. A halt was of course made at the village of Waterloo for the purpose of inspecting the beautiful church and the monuments erected therein in commemoration of many officers and men who fell in the battle. Here, again, the hospitality of the Belgian officials was displayed, for, to the astonishment of all, the custodian of the church absolutely refused to accept from the volunteers the fee of half a franc which visitors are required to pay, stating that he had received positive instructions from Brussels to that effect. It was the same at the mound on the field surmounted by the lion, and at the ruins of Hougomont, for at neither of these places would the persons in charge receive any gratuity whatever. Sergeant Munday, of the 7th Hussars, who took part in the battle, and who now serves as guide, fought the battle over again with more than his wonted animation, evidently inspired by the unusual character of the audience whom he addressed. His eye fell with delight on the brilliant scarlet uniform worn by a member of the Hon. Artillery Company, and he averred that this was the first occasion on which a red coat had been seen on the field since the immediate epoch of the battle. Of course every volunteer took back a relic of some kind, the fancy principally falling upon walking sticks, many of which were bought from the peasantry, but others were cut from the hedges around Hougomont to make sure of their authenticity, notwithstanding that a heavy fine was supposed to be incurred. The girls who sell fruit to the visitors seemed to have provided an unusual quantity of genuine relics, such as badges, buttons, and musket balls, but the volunteers were to wise too be thus deluded, knowing that at Liege a large quantity of these articles is yearly produced for sale on the field. The knowledge of military weapons possessed by some of the men enabled them also to detect the spurious relics for sale by the good old lady who vends schiedam and brandy at Hougomont, for amongst the many memorials of the memorable battle to which she was anxious to draw attention, and which she was also anxious to dispose of, were rusty percussion locks and bayonets with looking rings, such as were only introduced some ten years since. The wall around the homestead, dilapidated as it is from the combined effects of the French attack, time, and the relic-procuring tendencies of all who make a pilgrimage to the place famed for the gallant stand by the British, suffered from the effects of the visit, for many a piece of mouldering brick was carried off as a cherished memento; and it is probable that there would have been a great demand for lead pencil, with which to add to the thousands of names and addresses inscribed on the walls of the little chapel, had not the venerable old sergeant informed the volunteers that posterity would know but little of their visit, as the walls are regularly whitewashed over every two or three years when there is no more room for autographs. Mr. Jones, an English gentleman, who rents the shooting about the farm, also kindly welcomed the volunteers, and offered to share with them the noon-day repast which he was making after his return from "la chasse."

ONLY A QUESTION OF MONEY.

We copy from a local contemporary the following:—The blockading squadron now and then capture a blockade runner, but the captures have not been sufficiently numerous to prevent a very confident addiction to the trade. People new to the business are generally the people caught, and a Liverpool gentleman details his experience of his own treatment. He was part owner of a blockade runner, and he was caught. In obedience to the rules of the service, himself and all on board had to go below. An officer accompanied him, and the officer and himself, naturally enough, entered into conversation. They had similar tastes, their knowledge and pursuits were not dissimilar; and, as they grew familiar, the captive part owner expressed a wish to breathe the purer air accessible on the deck, and asked could it be done. "Certainly," was the reply, "If you pay for it." "How much?" So much. The money was paid, and the Liverpool gentleman found himself pacing the deck with one of the first officers. He was delighted with the change of air, he was delighted with the scenery in going down from Wilmington, and, when the darkness began to steal round the coast he expressed a desire to be exempted from a descent below. "Can I stop above?" "Nothing more easy if you can pay for it." He paid, and he was not sent below. Walking on deck superinduces fatigue, sleep became urgent, and he intimated how delighted he would be if he could lie down. "You can have my bed," was the reply, "if you pay for it." He paid for it, and he slept soundly. Seeing that money was all potent, he inquired of his friend the officer if he could not be allowed to slip into a passing vessel. "By no means," was the reply, "that would cost me my epaulettes; but if you can pay for it, I calculate you can escape imprisonment." "How?" "Leave that to me." On arriving at Boston the marshal was found to be a perfect gentleman. He had a great taste for art and for minerals. He adored the Queen's portrait in little, particularly when it was stamped on auriferous metal. Fifty sovereigns were not too much for liberty, and the Liverpool gentleman returned by the next mail to the Mersey.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS' OPENING SPEECH.

Nobles and delegates of the people,—It has pleased God Almighty to call hence to a better world my brother, Kamehameka IV., whose death has filled the nation with mourning, and my own heart with profound grief. The sudden and unexpected demise of this sovereign, whose love you have all experienced, and whose time and talent were devoted to your good, is indeed a national loss. This deplorable instance of the uncertainty of life warns me of the necessity of earnestly and diligently trying to do what I can for the benefit of my people. It has been the traditional policy of my predecessors, to whom the kingdom is indebted for the liberal reforms that have been made, to lead the nation forward and to watch over its welfare. My subjects will find in me, as they did in them, a zealous guardian of their liberties, and an earnest promoter of all measures calculated to increase their happiness, and to check the evils that tend to their destruction. I return to you, nobles and delegates of the people, my thanks for your prompt answer to the appeal I have made to your loyalty and patriotism. You have discarded certain assertions impugning my motives and my intentions, and this confidence indicates that you now meet me with the same spirit and sentiments which animate me in my appeal to you. During the course of the last twelve years the weak points of the constitution of 1852 have been made apparent to all. The wisdom of the rulers and of the people combined have smoothed down its defects, but have not, however, succeeded in removing them. Difficult as the task we are about to undertake might have been a few years ago, time has succeeded in making it easier, and I think that now these modifications can be devised by us with adequate knowledge and with the authority of experience. Several articles of the constitution are so loosely worded as to leave room for doubts and uncertainty. These I shall successively point out to you in the course of our meetings. The order of succession to the throne should be more fully established; and a clause making the marriages of the Royal family subservient to the public good might properly be inserted in the constitution. The article providing for the alienation of the kingdom, although, perhaps, dictated at the time by peculiar circumstances, is one which, I think, ought to be erased from our organic law. Such a provision can do no good, and may do harm, and is repugnant to the feelings of all loyal men. The institution of the Kuhina Nui originated, in my opinion, in a wrong conception of our past history, and is an unnecessary check upon the legislature in giving to this officer an absolute control over the acts of a body of which he himself is a member, and in which he has a vote. A provision for a Council of Regency, in case of minority of the heir to the throne, would be in accordance with all monarchical customs. The protracted sittings of the legislature have been caused, in many instances, by the absence of all direct intercourse between the House of Representatives and the executive. I think the presence in this branch of the legislature of one or two of the members of the Cabinet would be conducive to the prompt despatch of business. I am of opinion that the representation of the people ought to be apportioned and regulated according to the population by districts, and I would suggest the adoption of such an apportionment as would leave the number of representatives equal to what it is now. Experience has proved to my satisfaction, and I hope to yours, that a property qualification for the House of Representatives would have the effect of promoting industry and perseverance among my people by making a seat in the house an object of ambition, and a test of respectability. I am of opinion that this property qualification should be made so low as to bring this honour within the reach of every industrious man. The number and the importance of these modifications have induced me to call this convention, in which the people, being represented by you, gentlemen, their freely elected delegates; you, my nobles, sitting for yourselves, and I for myself, all the constituting powers of this realm are concentrated. I hope that every noble and delegate will exercise freely the right of suggesting any provision on which he may have maturely reflected, with the assurance that such suggestions will be listened to, on my part, with the same consideration which I expect for my own. At the same time I shall claim for myself, or others speaking by my authority in my name and in my presence, the same right of debate that I freely accord to each noble and delegate. May God, in his divine mercy, enlighten us in the course of our deliberations, and inspire all of us with the wisdom necessary to prosecute, in mutual accord, objects so dear to my heart as the welfare and the prosperity of the people upon whom he has called me to rule. And I do now declare this convention opened.

SUICIDE OF A BLIND GENTLEMAN.

The coroner, Mr. J. B. Grindon, recently held an inquest at the Park Tavern, Clifton, on the body of Captain John Salter, who was found in his bedroom at six o'clock in the morning with his throat cut so severely that he died shortly afterwards. The case was a peculiarly melancholy one. Deceased was 75 years of age; he had been totally blind for a great number of years. His wife died about a fortnight ago, and this event so wrought upon his feelings that his mind became affected, and while in that state he cut his throat with a razor. Mr. James Salter, the first witness, stated that he was a brother of the deceased, and held an appointment at Somerset-house, London. Deceased was a commander in the royal navy. His wife died about a fortnight ago, and witness had been on a visit to him for the purpose of attending the funeral. The house was No. 4, Victoria-place. The funeral took place about a week ago; and witness had since been with the deceased daily up till ten o'clock in the evening. He slept in the adjoining house. Deceased was in bad health, had been totally blind for 33 years, and was suffering from extreme debility, which had increased since the death of his wife. In fact, his mind was affected by the event, and it seemed to drive him into a state of distraction. Witness left him on Sunday night, as usual, at ten o'clock. At six o'clock in the morning he was disturbed by the domestic in deceased's house knocking at the wall. Thinking that there was something wrong, he went in and found deceased lying with his throat cut, and apparently dying. Matilda Paget, a domestic, who had been in deceased's service for two months, corroborated the statement as to his mind being affected by the death of his wife, and also stated that on Sunday night, when she left his room, deceased, on wishing her good night, desired her to bring up the water as usual in the morning. At four o'clock she was disturbed by hearing deceased moving about his room, but, as he had recently been accustomed to do so, she took no further notice of it. At six o'clock, thinking she heard a groaning noise proceeding from his room, she went to the door and asked if he was ill. Receiving no answer she opened the door, and then found deceased lying near it with his throat cut, and covered with blood. She immediately ran out for a policeman. P.S. David Jones happened to be near the spot, and on the girl telling him that she thought her master was dying, he went up to the room, where he found deceased lying on his right side in his night clothes; his throat had been cut with a razor, and he was surrounded with blood. He was insensible but not dead. His brother then came in, and witness ran for Mr. Williams, a medical man, who arrived very quickly, but the unfortunate man died shortly afterwards. Mr. Williams, surgeon, of Park-villa, White Ladies'-road, stated that at half-past six he went to the house, and found deceased as stated by the last witness. He was insensible, and could not speak. He did not in any respect revive under witness's treatment, and he died shortly afterwards from faintness, owing to loss of blood. The wound in itself was not fatal, the vital parts not being divided to a sufficient extent to cause death. Nothing had come under the witness's knowledge which would enable him to give an opinion as to the state of deceased's mind. The coroner, in summing up, remarked that it was as strong a case of insanity as they often met with, and it was also quite clear that the deceased cut his throat himself while in that state. The jury returned a verdict to the effect "that the unfortunate gentleman died through cutting his throat while in a state of insanity."

Robbing a Prison.—Edward Hollingthorpe, aged forty-three, a chemist, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Clerkenwell, with stealing a blanket, value 6s., from the House of Detention. The prisoner had been detained for stealing a pewter pot, and the prosecutor not appearing against him he was discharged with a caution. On leaving the prison he contrived to wrap himself up in a blanket, and to get into the police van without being noticed. He had been in business formerly as a pharmaceutical chemist. After he had given that up he was convicted of stealing some wood, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour. He was said to be a native of Peru, but spoke the English language fluently. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour, the magistrate observing that it was a very daring robbery.

BUDGET.

...ristan, of the Mansion-house, ...Crosby streets, New York, ...ported a lot of green turtles. ...hortly after their arrival, and ...ght of the affair until recently, ...young ones were found crawling ... On examination it was found ...ad been laid near a wall heated by ...that manner incubation had taken ...le ones are quite a curiosity—being ...t native born green turtles ever seen ...

Gambling.—A gentleman at Wies... gaming rooms a few days ago, and ...considerable sum. A few hours after... ...nd lying in a pool of blood, which ...his breast, at which he had discharged ...the body was picked up a letter, in ...hat he intended to commit suicide. ...nd on him but a cigar-case, bearing ...Berlin maker, and in the absence of ...ove his identity, the police had the ...graphed, and sent to Berlin, in the ...ering his family.

...for the Poles.—The bazaar in aid ...d suffering Poles was opened last week, ...own Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which ...decorated for the occasion. The goods ...a bazaar were a collection of jewellery ...dies of Poland to England, and which ...old at the great bazaar at Chiswick ...sidence of the Duchess Dowager of ...The room was well attended during the ...number of visitors. The ladies of New... ...rward liberally to respond to the appeal ...Poland; and feeling that the collection ...as not a sufficient material with which ...ear earnestly set to work to make the ...ollected. We understand the bazaar, ...ales and the amount of sales made, has ...the expectations of the promoters. On ...there was a promenade concert in the ...filled to an extent that must have been ...tory to those who have laboured so ...diligently to make the bazaar the success ...

...Runners.—Information has been re... ...destruction of the blockade-runner Night ...night of the 29th Sept., off Chew Inlet, ...d by the Niphon. She was run ashore ...l shoals. The captain, officers, and part ...in all twenty-three, were brought off, the ...ving escaped to shore. The Night Hawk ...ish steamer, with a general cargo for ...m Bermuda; sailed from Liverpool ...was owned in that place. Her rate of ...rteen knots, and she was of 300 tons ...230,000, and had capacity for carrying ...otton. Finding the steamer could not ...shoals she was set fire to, and thus ... appears that another vessel succeeded ...day in escaping from New Inlet, although ...Niphon, and apparently struck several ...Daylight drove off a blockade-runner ...ttempting to enter New Inlet on the same ...

...of a Sunderland Ship Captain.—...gly melancholy and mysterious occur... ...ported in connection with Sunderland. ...has been received which leaves too little ...bt that Captain J. C. Middleton, of the ...of the Valley, of that port, has been the ...foul and fatal outrage at Odessa. Arriving ...15th of September last, he was induced ...re; and his non-return to the vessel ...uspicions of the crew, a search was ...ich resulted in the discovery in a ...ated condition, five days afterwards, of ...the unfortunate gentleman in the mole of ...om his person was missed his pocket... ...ning the official and other documents ...the ship; while, strangely enough, the ...he had taken with him, amounting to ...4, was still in his possession. By the ...ities on the spot a strict investigation ...' foot as to the sad and singular affair; ...n has been taken into custody on ... implicated in the atrocious crime. ...ain was only thirty-two years of ... wife and young family at Seaham ...much sympathy is felt.

...ge of Forgery.—A teadealer, ...been charged before the Man... ...with forging the endorsement on ...r £200. The bill was the second ...ed "Pernambuco, November 12, ...or £200, payable to the order of ...Arkwright and Co., at the London ... Bank. The firm was in the habit of ...ctates by different conveyances to ensure ...the case of the three bills the first was ...ed in London and paid, the second was ...ill, and the third was never used. The ...ion had been found by a dustman in some ...pt from the office of Messrs. Arkwright, ...ently came into possession of the prisoner. ...f turned out he had sent the bill, endorsed ...kwright's name, to the Brazilian Bank, ...nce it was sent to the Union Bank. Man... ...h the explanation that the first bill had ...ed. In answer to the charge the prisoner ...w nothing whatever about the endorse... ...on the back of the bill when he sent it ... The prisoner was committed for trial at ... but afterwards admitted to bail, himself ...d two sureties of £150 each.

...Eloping with a Labourer.—A young ...isappeared from Hamhead, near Dawlish, ...matances which have greatly distressed her ...She is the daughter of the heads of one of ...respectable and well-to-do families in the ...ood; is nineteen years of age, and has been ...marked admiration on account not only ...ional charms, but of her fascinating man... ...ructional accomplishments. Her tuition ...der the care of a resident governess, and ...d been spared to cultivate the intellectual ... whose fine figure and handsome face had ...the pride of the family. On Thursday ...was missed from her room, and inquiries ...iately set on foot to discover her where... ...om what has been ascertained at the ...way station and elsewhere, there is too ...to believe that this young lady has been ...in her flight by a young man, only about ...s of age, who has been up to a week ago ...the family as a farm labourer. He was ...st week, but was seen near the house on ... The friends of the youth live at Jersey, ...posed that the couple have already or will ...their steps thither.

...Brakes.—Considerable attention has ...n the Continent of late to the means of ...way trains. A series of experiments was ...ther day on the Sambre-et-Meuse Railway, ...brake, invented by M. Micas. The move... ...nsmitted with great rapidity by a single ... and by means of a simple lever, without ... its mode of action is the pressure of a ...e against the wheels in such a manner that ...ire raised from contact with the rail to a ...not more than the twelfth of an inch. The ...s were conducted under the eye of M. ...Government railway engineer, and in the ...of several engineers of other lines. The ... given as follows:—A train, without an ... weighing 195 tons, was started on an ... in 140—at a speed of seven miles an hour; ...as brought to a stand-still by two brakes, ...s; at the rate of ten miles and a half per ...yards; and at twenty-one miles per hour, ...ds. The two brakes were coupled and ... one man. The next trials were made also ...rakes, but disconnected, and worked by two ...ighteen and a half miles per hour the train ...d at 190 yards. The next experiments were ... level portion of the line, with the train ...powerful engine at the rate of thirty-three ...our; a single brake brought it to a stand... ...yards, and two brakes at 190 yards.—*...rts Journal.*

...way Train Lifted by a Tornado.—...rain recently on its way from Cincinnati ...says an American paper, was blown from ...at a point near Wirtnell's Bridge, fifteen ...Lawrenceburgh, by one of the most ter... ...ices that have ever visited that section of ... As the train approached the bridge, the ...seemed filled with branches of trees and ...various kinds which the wind had taken up ...and the engineer, thinking the bridge un... ...ed the speed of the engine so as to reach ...ion of the hills beyond. He was too late, ...rricane, resistless in its energy, lifted the ...into the air, and hurled the rear portion ...steep bank, the baggage car, which was ...laden, being whirled diagonally across ...and the rear of the first passenger car, still ... being suspended over the precipice at the ...reak. The train which happened to arrive ...ultimely moment—in the very focus of the ...ane, was heavily loaded with passengers, ...en being bound for the Chicago Conven... ...strange to say, notwithstanding the in... ...ed with which the train was moving, and ...of the embankment down which the cars ...not one person was killed. This may be ...almost miraculous escape, two of the cars ...completely wrecked and jammed to ...dislocated and shattered into frag... ...everything left in the most chaotic con... ...Thirty to forty persons were more or ...and two ladies, names not known, pro... ...one of them, it is thought, having ...fracture of the spine.

A Girl Dashed to Pieces.—An inquest was recently held at Donington, before Mr. J. Bidlake, on the body of a young woman, named Jackson, twenty years of age. Deceased's father is charter-master of a pit at Lodge Bank, and on Thursday had occasion to descend the pit in company with another man, leaving his daughter standing on the bank. The men had arrived at the bottom of the shaft in safety, and were turning to enter the workings, when they were alarmed by hearing the sound of a body falling behind them. On looking round Jackson was horror-struck at discovering the mangled body of his daughter lying on the ground. Had the unfortunate girl fallen a minute earlier, both men must have been killed. It appears that she was leaning against a chain which fences the top of the shaft, and, this giving way, she was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 120 yards. The body was literally dashed to pieces. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Stripping Children of their Clothing.—Harriet Wortley, a young woman, an inmate of the Greenwich Union, was brought up at the Greenwich Police-court on a remanded charge of stealing articles of wearing apparel from children in Greenwich-park. It appeared, from the evidence of the mothers of four children (the eldest about eight years) that, in the month of August last, they were sent into Greenwich-park to play, and that, under pretence of buying them something, the prisoner had taken them to a secluded spot, and there stole from them different articles of clothing. Information was given to the police, but nothing was seen of the prisoner, who, it appears, had been into the hop districts, until a few days ago, when one of the children who had been robbed accidentally met her and identified her, although dressed in the Union clothing, which she did not wear at the time of the robberies. The prisoner was also identified as a frequenter of the park by a woman selling fruit, and who also deposed to seeing her at different times with children in her company. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, pleaded guilty, and she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Wonderful Escape of a Would-be Suicide.—A marvellous escape from instant death took place at Ashbourne last week. As a train approached the railway station on Wednesday night a man, who afterwards gave his name as Smith, was seen to throw himself across the rails in front of the advancing engine. The horrified spectators were prepared to see him cut to pieces at once, when providentially the wheel guard of the engine struck him and tossed him off the line. He was at once picked up, and given into the custody of Mr. Superintendent Corbishley, having only sustained a cut lip and a few broken teeth. He was lodged for that night in the union workhouse, and the surgeon to the union gave it as his opinion that the poor man was unsound in mind. A watcher was provided until further steps could be taken for securing his safety. On being questioned as to his reason for acting in such a manner, the man said he had had a dispute about Luther with some young men at Glossop, of whom he had made such enemies, that they were pursuing him; he was destitute and weary of the persecution, and so had attempted to destroy himself, and though he had failed then, he said he would attempt it again.

Captain Semmes' Departure on a New Cruise.—Captain Semmes has again left Liverpool on a cruising expedition. On Sunday last the barque Laurel, 269 tons, left the Mersey ostensibly for Matamoras; but in reality bound for Havanna, viâ Nassau. Her cargo was of a most miscellaneous nature, comprising several heavy guns, a large number of cases of ammunition, chests of clothing, shoes, leather in bulk, and drugs. The Laurel is commanded by Captain J. F. Ramsay, a gentleman not unknown in blockading "circles," and Captain Semmes was on board. The Laurel was cleared from the port by Messrs. Lafone and Co., who, since the commencement of hostilities and the blockade of the Southern ports, have been doing a large business in this line. It is stated that a new steamer, which was lying at Madeira on the 3rd inst., would meet the Laurel and receive from the latter vessel her stores, guns, &c. The name of the steamer lying at Madeira is the Ranger, but whether she will continue this name when she hoists the Palmetto flag is doubtful. Captain Semmes took with him eight of the officers of the Alabama, and 100 men, many of whom it is understood served with him on board that vessel. It is stated that Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, is well aware of the movements of Captain Semmes.

A Romantic Story.—The *Boulogne Times* has the following story of an elopement:—"It is very long since the *flaneurs* of Boulogne have been gratified by the scandal of an elopement, and we regret that last week furnished forth a case, which may provide some business for Sir J. P. Wilde. A gallant son of Mars, Captain M——, whose better half is in England, seems to have won the affection of a young English *demoiselle* residing in the Rue Royale, who had, however, another string to her bow, whose attentions were very assiduous, and somewhat inconvenient to the captain and his fair *inamorata*. On Thursday last the loving couple had, it is supposed, determined to enjoy a tour either to Paris or the interior, and the last train in the evening was to bear them from hence. A difficulty presented itself; the single and single-minded suitor intervened with a proposition to meet the lady fair, and spend an agreeable evening with her. She was nonplussed, and sought the captain's aid, who went to work with stratagem. He invited the loving bachelor to go with him to the theatre, and witness *Faust*, successfully urging him to go. He was deservedly punished for preferring the captain's society to that of the lady fair. In the course of a quarter of an hour the captain left his stall, promising to return in five minutes. Time passed, and he returned no more. He had flown."

Singular and Fatal Accident.—On Thursday Mr. W. J. Payne, deputy coroner for the City of London, held an inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, touching the death of Inspector John Jenkin Terry, of the metropolitan police. Sergeant R. Booth, N division, said that the deceased was an inspector of the N or Islington division of the police force. On the 12th of September, at a quarter to three o'clock in the morning, he and witness were going round the New Cattle Market; when in the sheep alley, which was very imperfectly lighted, they came upon a shepherd's dog lying asleep. The deceased did not see the animal, and he walked on him and fell over. He called out, "I have broken my leg," and when witness raised him up he was found to be bleeding from a wound in the face also. Ultimately he had to be conveyed to the hospital, and he died there from the injuries he had received. The dog was a dark one, and it was a dark night. The lamps were placed at great intervals, about sixty yards apart. Mr. Bostock, house-surgeon, said that deceased had received a very severe compound fracture of the left leg, and amputation had to be performed. He died on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries to the leg. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Danger of Shooting-Galleries.—An adjourned inquest was held at the Bell Inn, Pinchbeck, near Spalding, last week, touching the death of Thomas Holden, an industrious shoemaker, who came by his death under the following peculiar circumstances. From the evidence adduced, it appears that the poor fellow was partaking of some refreshment in a booth at Peterborough fair, when he was struck by a bullet from a neighbouring rifle gallery. The bullet passed through his left arm and lung, and lodged in the cavity of the chest. The services of three medical gentlemen were called in, but the bullet could not be extracted, and he died a day or two after. William Pettitt, proprietor of the shooting gallery, stated that the head of the bolt which held the plate to the back of the target box had been broken off, and that the plate had slipped down. He had not had an accident before, but he knew an instance where a ball from a gallery entered a window frame. (From the appearance of the wooden box it was evident that more than one bullet had passed through it.) The adjourned inquiry lasted upwards of five hours, and the jury were dismissed, not being able to agree on the evidence. It is but fair to state that the owner of the gallery did everything possible for the wounded man.

Trying to Prove an "Infant" Plea.—In the London Sheriffs' Court, the case of May v. Pidder was brought forward. This was an action to recover 16s. 6d. money lent—both parties being lawyers' clerks, and defendant pleading infancy.—In support of this plea an elderly gentleman appeared as a friend to the defendant, but his honour inquired why the infant was not in court?—Agent: He is in the country.—His Honour: But he should be here. How can I tell whether he is an infant or not until I see him?—Agent: I produce the certificate of his birth.—His Honour: You may produce a certificate, but how am I to know to whom it relates?—Agent: Oh! I know it to be all right.—His Honour: When a person puts a plea of this kind upon the proceedings, it is only proper that it should be fully supported.—Agent: And so it is. Here is the certificate.—His Honour: I will look at it, but there is an absence of identification. This certificate says that the infant was born in 1844, so that he is only twenty years of age, but it bears reference to a person named William, whereas the person sued is William Pidder.—Agent: Oh! that is only a nickname. I know the defendant, and I am sure he is only twenty.—Mr. Oxford (registrar): Can you swear it of your own knowledge?—Agent: Well, you see——His Honour: How long have you known him?—Agent: Twelve months.—His Honour (smiling): Then you will hardly venture to swear he is an infant.—Agent: He is a respectable man, and holds the responsible office of cashier in an attorney's office.—His Honour: Attorneys do not generally allow infants to take care of their cash. If you are so advised you may bring evidence to prove the plea, but I do not say that I shall allow the costs. At present I shall find a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.—Verdict for plaintiff.

Mr. J. B. Heathcott, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, London, has met with a sad accident. He was out shooting on Banstead Downs, near Epsom. He had brought down a bird, which fell into a hedge. On advancing to secure it, the bird again rose, and in attempting to strike it with the butt end of his gun, the other barrel exploded, and he received the contents in his left side. Fortunately the greater portion of the charge struck his watch. He was conveyed to his residence, where he remains in a very precarious state.

Destruction of a Fox Cover by Fire.—The inhabitants of Clondalkin and the surrounding neighbourhood were alarmed by the appearance of an extensive fire in the vicinity of Belgard demesne, the residence of Dr. Kennedy, J.P., last week. It proved to be the extensive fox cover, the property of the above-named gentleman, occasionally resorted to by the Kildare Hunting Club as their rendezvous. In one hour and a half the whole was consumed. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary, though from what motive it is difficult to imagine, as the proprietor is one of the most popular gentlemen in the locality.

Earl Granville at the Turin Riots.—A correspondent, describing the riots in the great square of San Carlo, says:—"Some of the dead bodies had been left on the ground, when Earl Granville, who had not yet started for Bologna, being under the portico, hastened with others into the square. Seeing that the sight of those dead bodies was exciting the exasperation of the bystanders, his lordship, with the pluck of a true Briton, walked straight to the carabineers, and, asking for the officer in command, advised him to have the bodies removed, and he succeeded in his charitable and generous endeavour, though not without personal danger. The exasperated multitude, seeing him return under the portico, thought him an agent of Signor Spaventa's police, and began to menace him in an alarming manner. He did not, however, lose his *sang froid*, and, having explained the object of his walk towards the carabineers' line, he was able to return unmolested to his hotel."

The Emperor and the Poor Woman.—The *Morgen Post* of Vienna relates the following anecdote:—"One day last week a poor old woman, accompanied by two children, went to the forest near Ischel to pick up rotten wood. Overcome with fatigue, she at last sat down and fainted away; but the children thought she was only asleep. On observing the approach of a gentleman in hunting costume they attempted to awaken her, and began to cry when they found she did not move. The gentleman, seeing their distress, proceeded to examine the woman, and ascertained that she was in a fainting fit. He immediately obtained a flask of brandy from another gentleman who came up, and rubbed her forehead with the spirits. She soon revived, and he then gave her some gold coins and withdrew. The old woman returned home highly pleased with her good fortune, and was still more delighted when she learned that her benefactor was no other than the Emperor Francis Joseph."

Charge against an Officer.—Among the charges at the Surrey Sessions was one against John M'Donald (an assumed name), stated to be an officer in her Majesty's service, for stealing a leather bag and its contents, the property of Paul Hodge, at the South Eastern Railway terminus, London-bridge. The grand jury came into court stating that they were precluded from finding a bill, or going into the merits of the case, owing to the absence of the prosecutor and a cabman, who were bound over. Their testimony was of the utmost importance, and they (the grand jury) trusted that those witnesses' recognisances would be estreated. The crier of the court, at the desire of the deputy chairman, called the witnesses; and on their not answering, their recognisances were estreated shortly afterwards. The deputy chairman observed that the defendant was of course liberated, and the recognisances of the witnesses would be estreated. The defendant then quitted the court.

Dastardly Trade Outrage.—On Monday the cottage of a collier named Joseph Roberts, who lives at Gornal-wood, was partially destroyed, and his own life and those also of all his family attempted, by one of those dastardly trade outrages which are unhappily so notorious in workmen's disputes in Sheffield. At an early hour in the morning, Roberts, who was sleeping with his wife and children in the top storey of his dwelling, was aroused by something like a heavily-loaded can having been thrust through the window of the bedroom in which they were all lying; and almost immediately afterwards a terrible explosion happened, which blew off the roof of the house. Assistance was soon forthcoming, when it was found that the sleepers had experienced a providential escape. They were all uninjured. This is the first colliers' strike during which this class of outrage has been committed in this district; but the one of Monday is the third crime of the kind that has been committed here during the present movement. No detection has yet taken place in either instance; but the police authorities are making every effort to secure the arrest of the offenders.

A Curious Case for the Surgeons.—A little boy, the son of Mr. Joseph Dedman, of Brasted, while at school some two years since, put a piece of ginger up his nostrils. His schoolmistress got it out, as she thought, but the poor little fellow suffered for some time afterwards with pains in his nose. His mother, therefore, took him to several surgeons, but they thought a polypus was forming in one of his nostrils, and that was the reason he could not breathe out of one side. At last a letter was got from a kind lady admitting him into a hospital in London, and he was there nearly two months, but then he was turned out incurable. The little fellow has suffered very much ever since, and on Friday he seemed very poorly. At last he said to his mother, "I have got something coming down my nose," and on her looking she found it was the piece of ginger which had for two years caused so much pain and trouble. It was quite rotten. The little fellow is now getting better, and can, of course, breathe freely through both nostrils.

Committal of a Boy for Manslaughter.—John Mordaunt, 16, was placed at the bar before a full bench of magistrates, at the Sessions House, Ilford, Mr. H. Ford Barclay presiding, charged with the manslaughter of Henry Brenkley Jamieson, a boy thirteen years of age. Mr. Boydel, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Maynard defended the prisoner. The prisoner and the deceased were both sons of clerks living in Dalston. The hearing of the case occupied several hours. It was affirmed by several witnesses that the accused and another boy named Meadows, were out shooting in Epping Forest on the 7th ult., and that they met deceased and some comrades, whom they threatened to shoot. The deceased remonstrated, upon which the accused said, "I will shoot you," and levelled his gun at the deceased and shot him in the head. The deceased's companions said that Mordaunt deliberately shot the deceased under the influence of anger at the remonstrance. Mordaunt, however, protested that he had no intention of shooting the deceased, but that he levelled his piece in a "lark," to frighten him, and that the gun went off, he did not know how. The prisoner was committed for trial by the bench, but bail was accepted—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

Tremendous Smash of Railway Wagons.—On Wednesday, at noon, an accident occurred to a train of loaded coal wagons, about five miles east of Darlington. A train, consisting of upwards of eighty chaldron wagons, was on its way to the Middlesborough district, and when near Fighting Cocks the wheel of the first wagon broke, causing the other wagons to leap upon one another and rush down an embankment of considerable height with terrible impetus. The adjoining fields for a great distance around were instantly strown with coal, coke, broken wheels, and the shattered wagons, upwards of seventy of which are now utterly useless. Both lines were blocked up for more than two hours. The telegraph was also broken. The passengers in the train which was due at the place of the accident about four or five minutes after it occurred, instead of arriving at Darlington at 12.35 (the appointed time), did not get there till 2.30, they having to change into a special sent from Darlington. A strong force of workmen were soon on spot clearing away the wreck, and the traffic is now being worked on the up-line of rails for about two miles—a not easy matter, the traffic being so immense. An estimate of the delay to the regular working of the trains may be formed when we state that not long after the accident happened nearly twenty trains were standing on the down line, and a large number on the up. The loss in time will be a large item.

Sinking of the Earth in Norfolk.—A correspondent, writing from Longham, Norfolk, says:—"On Thursday last a singular phenomenon took place in a field on the farm of Mr. Hastings, of Longham, on the estate of the Earl of Leicester. Suddenly, and without visible warning for Mr. Hastings had driven over the spot twenty minutes before the ground gave way, and there appeared a chasm of thirty feet in diameter, and of more than seventeen in depth. Mr. Hastings may be said to have had a narrow escape, for if the surface had sunk, as it might well have done, beneath the concussion of his gig, he must have been buried alive. At first there were no signs of danger to the adjoining surface, but as crowds of country people have flocked to the spot, thinking that they were visiting the scene of an earthquake, the land, under this unusual pressure, seems likely to give way in other places. Cracks are plainly to be seen for a radius of fifty yards in every direction. From the immediate appearance of water, it is supposed that the ground has been undermined by a subterranean stream; but the science at command in a country place can do no more than guess at the cause of the phenomenon. One side of the chasm now looks as if it were the opening of a cave, the earth above which is a mere crust. There is a sensible depression of a foot or two over quite an acre of ground. Perhaps the cause is to be sought in the extraordinary dryness of the land, the like of which Mr. Hastings cannot remember during his occupation of half a century."

The King of the Hellenes has presented to the metropolitan church of Athens a handsome clock, manufactured in Paris. It is on a *compensateur*, and repeats the quarters on three bells. Three dials of ground glass each 5ft. 2in. in diameter, show the hour at night. There is not any public clock in Paris having a diameter of such large dimensions.

Novel Cotton-spinning Machinery.—A Paris journal states that a clever mechanical engineer has started the idea of turning the motion of carriage wheels to account for spinning wool and cotton. This would also afford the means of measuring the distance performed by the coachman; so much cotton spun, so many miles. To this the *Pay* replies that, in the event of this plan being adopted, passengers ought to receive fare instead of paying one; "in which case," says that journal, "we venture to prognosticate that foot-pavements would fall into disuse, shoemakers be at a discount, and blacksmiths at a premium."

Scarcity of Hands in the Navy.—In reference to the scarcity of stokers which is said to exist in the navy (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*), we are assured that we have understated the case; and as regards her Majesty's ship Victoria alone, we are creditably informed that if she were now sent to sea, she would have to take her departure with three-fourths landsmen to perform duties which can only be efficiently got through by experienced people. The position of the Victoria in the trough of a heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay, with a sick crew from the quarter-deck to the stokehole, would be a sad reflection upon us as a nation which aims at dominion on the seas.

Diabolical Attempt.—The police are engaged in endeavouring to discover the perpetrator of a vile attempt to kill or injure some persons connected with the Gun Factories Department of Woolwich Arsenal. A few days since a set of drawers were removed from another department to the clerks' offices at the Royal Gun Factories, and one of the compartments was opened with some difficulty, when it was found to be filled with powder and ball cartridge, a flint-lock pistol, loaded and primed, being placed in such a manner that a slight concussion would have caused it to explode and the ammunition to become ignited. Fortunately the pistol did not explode, and the object of the miscreant was defeated. It is suspected that the attempt was made by one of the *employés* at the department who has recently been discharged.

Garotte Robbery.—At the Manchester Police-court, Martin Fleming, a returned convict, was charged with garotting Robert Royal, of the "Welcome Inn," at the corner of the street, near St. Peter's Church, and stealing his watch and guard, worth £3 10s. The complainant stated that he was walking quietly along the street at half-past one o'clock a.m. on September 30, when the prisoner, who was in company with a woman, struck him, caught him round the neck, and robbed him of his watch and guard. The prisoner and the woman then made off. At a quarter to two o'clock the same morning the prosecutor gave information to Police-constable Taylor, in whose company he was about three o'clock, when he apprehended the prisoner in Peter-street, within 200 yards of the place where the robbery had been committed. A woman named Jane Wilson, *alias* Bessy, was with the prisoner, and endeavoured to rescue him, and for that offence she had been committed for a month. The watch had not been recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

Death of Mr. Thomas Young.—This gentleman died on the 11th inst., at his residence in Eaton-square at a rather advanced age. Mr. Young had a very general acquaintance among almost all classes of society, by whom he was much esteemed. Being descended from highly respectable parents in a small country town in Scotland he received a good education, which he afterwards greatly improved. He was for some time in the navy, but left that service, and afterwards accompanied the Duke of Devonshire as secretary in his embassy to the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. He was subsequently for several years private secretary to Lord Melbourne, and by his tact and conciliatory manners rendered good service to his Administration. No man could be more desirous to oblige those in whom he took an interest, or to promote at any cost their views. His death will be very sincerely as well as generally regretted.

An Indian God in Birmingham.—Mr. Thornton, of the Elms, has in his possession the largest copper idol ever brought to this country, and one of the modern wonders of the world. Under a shed in his coach yard is no less a personage than the god Buddha, measuring over seven feet in length, and one of the most marvellous pieces of copper casting ever found. Direct from one of the lower rooms of his temple, where he had been hidden away some 2,000 years ago, his godship has been brought to the New World capital of copper and bronze castings. We believe that it is Mr. Thornton's intention to present the image to the town, and it will probably be deposited in the Midland Institute. Thus, after a lapse of 2,500 years, Buddha will be enthroned again, in a temple better worthy of him, because devoted to higher and more ennobling pursuits than the one in which he found his first resting place in the temple at Scottangungo.

Shocking Suicide of a Sergeant-Major.—A few mornings ago, a report of discharged fire-arms was heard in the militia guard-room at Gloucester, and on Sergeant Field proceeding to the room, he found the door locked from the inside. He climbed up to the window, and saw Henry Allen, sergeant-major of the Royal South Gloucester Militia, lying on the floor of the room. The door was then burst open, and Allen was found lying dead on the ground, still holding in his hand the rifle with which he had shot himself. It was evident that deceased had placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth, and discharged it with his foot. All the back part of his head was blown away; the walls were bespattered with his brains and blood, and pieces of his skull were lying on the floor. The ball made a hole in the ceiling, and then dropped on the floor. Deceased had a good character, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. A quarrel with a brother officer seems to have preyed upon his mind, and led to the commission of the rash act.

A Woman Burnt to Death.—A dreadful incident, resulting in death, has just occurred in a busy metropolitan thoroughfare, and which caused great terror to persons passing at the time. It appears that a respectable person named Lane, keeper of a coffee-shop in Leader-street, Chelsea, whilst waiting upon her customers, caught fire from the shop stove, and the terrified woman instantly ran out into the street, and across the road into an oilman's shop; from thence, in a sheet of flame, and shrieking piteously, she bounded back again into her own premises, when she set fire to the parlour. Men and women in pursuit endeavoured to throw her down on the floor. But the affrighted creature eluded their efforts, and appeared gifted with superhuman strength. She flew away from her would-be preservers into the garden, where a Miss Lewis fortunately, but too late, enveloped her in a carpet, and stifled the flames. It was now found that the steel bands of the crinoline were red hot, and burning into the very bones, whilst the flesh dropped off her arms and legs. Dr. Dano's assistant shortly afterwards arrived, but death speedily put an end to her sufferings.

Melancholy Pistol Accident.—A very unfortunate accident occurred one evening last week at York:—A chambermaid, in looking round the chambers at the Windmill Inn, found a small mahogany case, containing a silver-mounted pistol, under the pillow of one of the beds. She at once handed it to Miss Ann Kilvington, the barmaid (and niece of the landlady), who took it into the bar. There, amongst the rest of the company, sat Mr. J. E. Oddy, of Armley, near Leeds, and Mr. Sim Parke, a gentleman of 69, Clarendon-street, Oxford-road, Manchester. Of the former Miss Kilvington inquired as to the ownership of the pistol, and then of the latter, and as it belonged to neither she laid it on the table, and went out to make further inquiry. During her absence Mr. Parke opened the case, took out the pistol, and was examining it, when suddenly, and to the alarm of other people in the bar, it went off. Just at this moment Miss Kilvington was re-entering the bar, and received the ball in the forehead. She fell insensible, and was at once picked up, and Mr. Crammock, surgeon, sent for. She was found with brains protruding from the orifice, and beyond all hope of recovery. The discharge of the pistol cannot be accounted for, but all present exonerate Mr. Parke from blame in the matter. He, however, lies in custody, awaiting the result of the accident and further investigation.

Desperate Encounter with a Poacher.—Constable Shaw, of the Berwickshire police, stationed at Earlston, having found a travelling tinsmith on the public road near Park carrying a gun and some newly-killed rabbits, and suspecting him of poaching, seized both gun and rabbits, in terms of the Poaching Prevention Act, and conveyed them to the police-station. At a late hour at night, while Shaw was sitting in his own house, the tinsmith rushed in and seized the gun, with the view of making off with it. The policeman laid hold of him, and both closed, when a fierce struggle ensued. The man, who was armed with a butcher's knife, which was subsequently found to have been recently sharpened, made repeated stabs at the policeman, cutting him in the back and shoulder. The policeman managed to get hold of the knife, and wrenched it out of the man's grasp; but in doing so he inflicted some severe wounds on his own hand. The only other person present was the constable's wife, who ran for assistance, and on getting it this desperate fellow was locked up. He was next day conveyed to Duns and committed to gaol. After being secured, he repeatedly expressed his determination to kill the constable, saying he had walked five miles for it that night, but would yet have an opportunity of doing so, and would then kill himself. He is about forty years of age, and gave the name of William Fraser, a smith. Fortunately, the injury done to the policeman is not serious.

A Child Carried off by a Pig.—The Cromarty correspondent of the *John o'Groat Journal* states that on Tuesday last a pig, droves of which are continually roaming about the Fishertown of Cromarty, attacked a child of about two years of age, and, catching its left hand in its mouth, made off, dragging the child along after it. Hearing the little creature's screams, two men bolted in pursuit, and, laying hold of the pig, they found it necessary to administer a series of kicks before the brute would let go. Fortunately the child was not seriously hurt.

Game Laws in France.—The Imperial Court of Paris has decided that a person having in his possession game killed by any other means than those authorised by the law must be considered as an accomplice of the principal in the offence. Several individuals having partridges thus taken have been in consequence condemned to fine and imprisonment. Precise instructions have, owing to the above decision, been addressed to the officers and agents of the judicial police, ordering them, even after the opening of the shooting season, to draw up a *procès-verbal* against any one having game taken or killed by prohibited means.

Death of a Waterloo Veteran.—Major Richard Woyland, one of the surviving heroes of Waterloo, has just died at his family seat, Woodrising-hall, Norfolk. Major Woyland, who was a British soldier of the finest type, entered the army at an early age, and continued in the 16th Light Dragoons until after the Peninsular war, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman on his estate at Woodeaton, Oxfordshire. In 1854, upon the death of his elder brother (the late Mr. John Woyland), the major succeeded to the family estate in Norfolk, Woodrising-hall, and left to reside there. He was member of Parliament for the county of Oxford from 1832 to 1837, having for his colleagues the late Mr. Harcourt and Lord Norreys (the present Earl of Abingdon), and served the office of high sheriff in 1830. Major Woyland's elder daughter is the present Countess of Verulam.

Presentation to the Bride of Duleep Singh.—Many professional gentlemen and tradesmen of Whitby, desirous of testifying to his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh their high appreciation of the great benefits received by the town during his highness's residence at Mulgrave Castle, and the lasting advantages conferred on the town and district by the spontaneous liberality of his highness in the formation of a new road, have forwarded to the Maharanee Bamba, the Maharajah's bride, the handsomest set of jet ornaments that could be procured, tastefully mounted in gold. The Maharajah, in acknowledging the receipt of the present, expresses the gratitude of the Maharanee, and offers his best wishes for the prosperity of the subscribers and of the town of Whitby.

Suicide by Cyanide of Potassium.—An inquiry was recently held in Bunnor-street, St. Luke's, respecting the death of James Freeman, aged thirty-three years. Deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Whitbread, the brewers, but he left a month ago, as he was afraid that he might suffer again from rheumatism in the feet during the winter, and because the men were in the habit of making him the butt for their chaff. On Monday evening he was found dead on the floor, and it was subsequently ascertained that he had drunk a glass of cyanide of potassium. The jury returned a verdict—That deceased committed suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium while of unsound mind; and expressed their opinion that so dangerous a poison ought not to be sold without due care being taken to ascertain the use to which it was to be put.

Brutal and Fatal Outrage upon a Woman.—A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against a man named Green, of Liverpool, who caused the death of his wife's sister under the following circumstances:—On the 25th September a quarrel arose between the parties, and Green knocked the deceased (Elizabeth Low) down, and after beating her severely about the face and body, jumped upon her chest, and rendered her insensible. The poor creature lingered until Sunday, when she died. Upon a *post-mortem* examination it was found that the frontal bone had been fractured, and been driven into the orbits of the eye; that the bones of the nose had been broken, the cartilage severed, and part of the skull driven in upon the brain. There were also several other injuries. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the brain, caused by the violence.

The late Riots in Belfast.—There are 120 prisoners, says the *Dublin Express*, waiting to be tried in Belfast on charges arising out of the late riots. It was announced some time ago that a special commission would sit during the first week in October in order to dispose of these cases. The informations are returnable to the assizes, or a special commission at which the judges of the assize would preside; but it now appears that there are legal formalities in the way which would prevent the sitting of the commission before the 1st of December. It is stated that if the official preliminaries were now arranged for the issue of the commission, fifteen clear days should elapse before the court could be held and jurors be in attendance. At that time the commission would clash with the quarter sessions in Belfast, as well as with Michaelmas Term, which will not end till the 25th of November, after which the chiefs of the courts will be engaged with the Nisi Prius sittings for ten days at least.

Death of an Ecclesiastical Celebrity.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, Father Ignatius of the Order of Passionists. The deceased, who was the youngest son of the second Earl Spencer, and brother of the third earl, who was better known by his courtesy title of Viscount Althorp, was born in 1799, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1820. In 1823, having entered priests' orders, he was presented by Earl Spencer to the family living of Brington, near Northampton, which he held until 1830, when he broke off all connection with the Established Church and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. He studied for some time at Rome, and then became a priest of that Church, eventually joining the Order of Passionists, of which, up to the time of his death, he was a devoted member. The hon. and rev. gentleman occasionally presented a curious appearance in the streets of London in his middle-age costume, his naked legs, and his feet strapped up with wooden sandals. Our readers must not confound him with "Brother Ignatius" of Norwich celebrity.

Loss of the Prince Arthur.—On Saturday the announcement of the total loss of this fine ship, while on her voyage from London to Hudson's Bay, was made known at Lloyd's. She was under the command of Captain Smythe; and, from the brief details received, she appears to have been driven ashore off Cape Digges, on Mansfield Island, in Hudson's Bay, on August 13th, arising from the deflection of the compass, produced by some magnetic influence along the coast. The crew and passengers were all saved, and there is some chance of recovering portions of the cargo. In Lloyd's register of shipping the Prince Arthur is described as 436 tons register, was built at Northfleet in 1854 under special survey, and was classed A 1 for twelve years. She was insured by the company at Lloyd's. It is somewhat remarkable that the company's other ship, the Prince of Wales, Capt. Sinnott, which sailed from London a short time previous to the Prince Arthur, for the company's factories in Hudson's Bay, also got ashore at Mansfield Island, but was more fortunate in getting

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Augustine William Beauclerk Butler, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, was brought up at Bow-street by warrant charged with obtaining £20 by false pretences from John Warton.

The Prosecutor said: I reside at 26, Cambridge-terrace, Clapham-road, and am a clerk. On the 17th August last, being at the time out of a situation, and in consequence of the letter produced I went to Pump-court, Temple, where I saw the prisoner. He represented himself as a clergyman of the Church of England, and said he was the "rector of the Calverly Mission, and Secretary of the St. James's College and University," and he said his name was the Rev. A. W. B. Butler. He stated that he was in want of a clerk, and I offered myself for the situation. We did not come to an agreement that evening, but the next day I went again, and engaged myself to him as clerk, at a salary of £60 a year, commencing on the 19th of August. On the 20th August I met the prisoner by appointment at the office of a solicitor at 27, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and after some conversation I signed the agreement, which I now produce, and which is also signed by the prisoner. At the same time I paid the sum of £20 as security for moneys which he said would pass through my hands. He signed the receipt for the amount. According to the said agreement I was to be paid my salary quarterly, but the prisoner said he was a man of property and would pay me weekly. The same night I entered upon my duties, and continued in his service till the 14th of September. On Friday, the 9th, I told the prisoner I was not satisfied with my situation, and that I wished to leave. I asked him to return my money and destroy the agreement. He replied that he would consider about it. He then left the office at No. 2, Pump-court, and did not return. I have never seen him since till this day. I only received one week's salary, and two weeks are now due to me. I parted with my money and signed the agreement on the representation of the prisoner that he was a clergyman, and secretary of the missions, &c., named in the agreement. I produce the correspondence which took place between us. (Witness produced two letters written by the prisoner—the first inviting prosecutor to call at Pump-court, Temple, and the second directing him to bring a deposit on taking his office as clerk).

The prisoner begged that the case might be remanded until he could provide himself with legal assistance, as he had only just been taken into custody. He should then be able to show that the charge was entirely without foundation. He had adhered to his agreement with the complainant, and if he had been content to wait, the £20 would have been duly returned to him. He (the prisoner) would undertake that it should be paid that day or the next.

Mr. Vaughan: But you are charged with having falsely represented yourself to be a clergyman of the Church of England, and connected with the Calvorly Mission, upon which representation the money was advanced to you.

Prisoner: I am aware of that; but I shall be able to meet the charge.

Mr. Vaughan: Do you wish to ask the witness any questions?

Prisoner: No. I prefer waiting till my solicitor is present, and then the whole matter can be explained.

Mr. Vaughan: Then I will remand the case for a week; but you will be retained in custody.

Prisoner: Oh, of course.

The prisoner, who suffers from an impediment of speech, and could speak only with much difficulty, was then remanded accordingly.

MR. WHALLEY, M.P., ON STRIKES.

A large meeting of working colliers and others took place at Pentre, near Wrexham, a day or two ago, and Mr. Whalley, M.P., having been invited to attend and give his advice on the proposal made to the district to aid the strike, that gentleman was called to the chair, and said:—"As you have invited me here to-day, you will, I am sure, allow me freely to express to you my views on the question before us, and will take no offence though I may ever so much differ from what you may yourselves think or may resolve upon. There is much truth in what I read to-day, that those who have been for years striving to obtain political power for the men of your class—to extend the franchise and enable you to take a part in the government of our country—are constantly met by the arguments that if you, the working men, act so imprudently, and with such wilful perversity, such disregard of what all men except yourselves deem to be wise and right, both as regards your own interests and those of others, in these questions of strikes, and yield yourselves up like sheep to be driven this way and that by those who direct your trade unions—driving away capital from the trades on which you depend for livelihood—in fact, killing the goose which lays the golden eggs of commercial prosperity—what trust can be placed in you in such high matters as concern the affairs of the nation? and what answer can we make? You will not find out of your own class any single man of influence who does not deplore and denounce in the strongest language this lamentable infatuation of the workingclasses in subjecting themselves to this slavery of trades' unions, but it is only a few that have such real friendship for you to take the trouble and expose themselves to the risks of telling you so; but this is not the first time that I have shown the sincere love and regard I have for you. Apart from these delusions there is no class of men in the world that I believe are more worthy of honour and respect than the working men of England. See what honours you have won, what praises you have received from all the world for the manner in which you have weathered the storm in Lancashire. See what efforts Parliament has been making for you to aid those noble sacrifices, by which, in benefit societies, you strive to provide out of present abundance for future want—Post-office savings banks, Government annuities—and with what liberality, too, above a million a year is given to educate your children. All this ought to satisfy you that it is not merely words when we talk of our glorious constitution, but that you really do live in a country that is willing to do you justice—that knows and recognises the fact that you, the working men, are really the heart and strength of the nation, and therefore you ought to listen to those who, like myself, in these matters, have your real interests at heart, and have shown it as I have done in many a hard-fought battle on your behalf. You are called upon by deputies from Staffordshire to support their strike by money contributions, and to strike yourselves if the coal masters of this district sell coal in Staffordshire—and you are met to-day to carry out the arrangements for these purposes. I presume that when you invited me to take the chair you knew that I wholly disapproved both of the strike in Staffordshire and the attempt to make you parties to it—for I so stated at the meeting in Ruabon on Monday last—and therefore you will not be angry at my giving in plain language my reasons. As to the Staffordshire strike, it arises upon the attempt of the masters to reduce 6d. per day—so I am informed—and the men prefer exhausting all their past savings, and abandoning all future hope of that independence which they might easily secure, rather than submit to it. I have no right to speak to the men of Staffordshire on this occasion; but what a high position you men of Wales would take—what credit, what honour, what profit you would confer upon our country here—if you would be the means of restoring those Staffordshire men to their work, and rescuing them and their wives and children from present privation and the degradation from pauperism in the future. Why cannot you say to the deputies who are here to-day what every one but yourselves will know, and keep on repeating one to the other wherever two men meet in the street, in the railway carriage, or at home? Tell them this—that the iron which they refuse to make in Staffordshire is being made in Belgium and France, and sent to this country. They cannot stop the works in Belgium and France; and every day that they keep out operates upon the trade, so that the capital which is here to-day is to be found sinking mines and building forges in Belgium and France to-morrow, and that when, by-and-by, they return to their disposition to work, the capitalists will be no longer here—they will have gone elsewhere—not, perhaps, the individuals whom they knew by name, but others, whom they never heard of, will have seized the opportunity of supplying the markets which you have been the means of closing against our own country, equally to the ruin of those who have hitherto found you work, and to yourselves." After earnestly urging the men to keep aloof from the struggle in Staffordshire, Mr. Whalley said: "I know not what are the merits of the question in Staffordshire, but you here have nothing to complain of, and though you are, of course, entitled to say that what has happened there may reach you next, let us see whether, even if it should do so, and admitting that the reduction of wages there is unjust, and that, unless that is resisted, your turn will come next, the question is whether some better remedy cannot be provided instead of this ruinous system of strikes. I believe it can, and that the co-operative system is that remedy, and that it may be made as available for this purpose in the coal trade as it has been found to be in other trades. The co-operative system means that you shall by union be your own masters, a joint-stock union of workmen, carrying on for your own benefit the manufactures in which you have hitherto had only the wages of workmen, whereas by this system you would discover and enjoy the profits of masters. I cannot now enter into details or speak with certainty as to how far this may succeed in the case of collieries: no doubt they are very different from trades; but it is done daily in a small way, such as the exploration of lead mines in this district. If any of you think fit to organise a co-operative society to try this experiment, I will do everything else in my power to assist in giving it a fair trial; and as it is my belief it would succeed, I and you would have the agreeable satisfaction of having thus shown that there is a much better remedy for your grievances than those deplorable strikes."

THE GREAT STRIKE OF COLLIERS.

Collision with the Police.

The conduct of the men on strike at Bilston when they are abroad in the morning before daybreak has become of such a character as to occasion great alarm to the people living upon the line of route which is taken by the detachments of men who march along the roads abutting upon the pits where the men who have accepted the reduction are at work. The police authorities have received numerous complaints from the people living about Tipton in particular of the conduct of the men. At as early an hour as between four and five o'clock, bodies of men, sometimes 3,000 or 4,000 strong, perambulate the roads, carrying sticks resting upon their shoulders in military style, beating drums, blowing whistles, and shouting in a most discordant manner. In the past few days this conduct has been accompanied with threats to person and property, and the brandishing of sticks, until at length the residents referred to have very generally demanded that the police should interfere and peremptorily put down such intimidation. Charter-masters and others have gone to their masters, and, declaring their lives to be in danger, have said that, unless this could be done they must leave the district altogether, for they were afraid to remain.

There is one part of the districts about Tipton where the police have had more trouble than elsewhere. It is a locality where some pits belonging to the Earl of Dudley have been kept at work throughout a considerable portion of the time over which the strike has extended. Here the men going to work have been pelted with stones and brickbats, and the police received information that it would be attempted to stop the working of the pits and throw the men into the canal.

Information of what was occurring was conveyed, through the ironmasters and the commanding officers of police, to the Police Committee of the county, members of which, after consultation with the Lord-Lieutenant of the county and the stipendiary for South Staffordshire, gave instructions which have led to more vigorous action by the police as a body.

The acting chief constable, with the superintendents and the inspector already named, with a force altogether of 100 men, were on duty on the highway near to the Fox Yards and Tipton Green, at about four o'clock on Thursday morning, when three or four divisions of men, each headed by a band, and comprising altogether about 2,000 men, many of them flourishing stakes, others carrying them across their shoulders in the manner described, and apparently all of them shouting and yelling, met together near to the pits. Such was the uproar that the chief detachment could be heard approaching when they were half a mile away. When they were all together they insisted upon moving to and fro in front of the pits, and declined to heed the remonstrances of Major M'Knight and his officers, who required them to cease to beat their drumming and shouting. They declined to do so, and were approaching nearer to the pits when the acting chief constable and Superintendent Oswell threw each a line of men across the road, leaving, however, a space sufficient for two carts to pass abreast, of which the men could take advantage if they were not determined to approach the pits. This, however, they were resolved to do, and one of their number, taking the initiative, approached Superintendent Oswell, and saying he would not be stopped by the police, attempted to force his way through. The superintendent threw him back, but he returned and kicked the officer violently on the shin. A general disturbance then ensued, the colliers being urged on by a cry of "Wire-in, lads!" and the policemen attempting to secure the offenders. For about five minutes there was a fierce encounter, the colliers armed with stakes, and the policemen with truncheons, which the latter used so vigorously that they made marks on their assailants, and had quickly arrested nineteen. The colliers, seeing the arrests, became alarmed, and taking to their heels were soon out of sight. The prisoners, some of them bleeding pretty freely, were then guarded by a detachment of policemen with their sabres, and conveyed chiefly in vehicles to the Bilston Police-station, where they were brought up at a special sessions, and committed for trial.

A large meeting was being held during a part of the time at Dudley. Some 6,000 or 7,000, it is computed, passed through Tipton to that meeting. Some of that multitude carried sticks, and as they passed through they are said to have shaken the sticks at the police. Another detachment of about 1,000 also left Tipton for Dudley. It was expected by the police that they would return to Tipton. In anticipation of this a strong body of police was marched into that town during the afternoon.

A NOVEL MAN-OF-WAR.

A bold and novel scheme, involving a revolution in the construction of vessels of war, has lately been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. A. M'Laine, a naval architect of Belfast, and is thus described by the *Times*:—It is probably one of the many similar contributions to the pending contest between armour plating and rifled ordnance, but it has the merit of being simple, if not original, in conception, and capable, if sound in principle, of adaptation to existing models. Its main feature is the abandonment of broadside guns and even of revolving turrets, and the substitution of fore-and-aft guns, "to fire only on the line of the keel." The advantage alleged to be gained by the adoption of this expedient is twofold. In the first place, a ship thus armed and carried into action would present to the enemy her breadth only, instead of her length—that is, a front of some fifty feet instead of a front of some 250. She would become, as Mr. M'Laine contends, "five times more difficult to hit, and where hit" (owing to the difference in the angle of impact) "perhaps five times more difficult of penetration." In the second place, her aggressive power would be proportionately increased by the enormous weight that might be given to guns mounted on the new principle. The practical limit to the calibre of broadside batteries is the range of their "lateral training," but Mr. M'Laine proposes that his guns should have no training at all, in the ordinary sense. They would be incapable of firing, except in one direction, and while the elevation of each would still be regulated by the captain of the gun, it would be virtually pointed by the steersman. The effect of this system, if it should realise all the hopes of its inventor, would be to solve two great difficulties by one stroke—the difficulty of making efficient seagoing vessels with invulnerable sides, and the difficulty of making such vessels of such a form as to carry not only 600 pounders, but the still more Titanic artillery which engineers assure us will soon be forged.

Having explained the ends which Mr. M'Laine sets before himself, we must now describe the means by which he promises to accomplish them. A commander may intend to fight his vessel "end on," but his antagonist may baffle him as Admiral Farragut's fleet baffled the Tennessee. A ship may be mounted with guns of fabulous calibre on the fore and-aft principle, but without elaborate mechanical arrangements she may be quite unable to use them. To meet the first object, Mr. M'Laine advocates the universal employment of twin-screws in ships of war, which would "enable them to be turned on their keels and kept in the strongest position for defence." The only objection which he recognises is the supposed inferiority of the double screw in respect of the speed, and this he undertakes to overcome "by suitably designing the after end of the vessel," and especially by keeping the screws deeply immersed. He does not, however, rely exclusively on the screws for rapid turning, since he suggests the use of a centrifugal pump at the bow to act as a supplementary motor. To effect the second object—that of making guns "of unlimited weight" perfectly available for attack—he contemplates the suspension of them on fore-and-aft railways, supported on stanchions or diagonal framework, and so laid that the gun could not be capsized by a roll of 70 degrees each way. For this purpose the rails must be wide apart and incline inwards, while the wheels of the gun carriage must be deeply grooved, and the gun itself must hang low. The recoil could be received on a hydraulic cylinder, and the captain of the gun—who would be the acting captain of the vessel, as he would have to control the steersman—would be provided with a seat behind the gun, and would oscillate with it forwards and backwards. The loading would be performed by machinery, and Mr. M'Laine indulges the belief that two or four guns, at most, thus handled, "with their muzzles depressed over an invulnerable bow," would sink the strongest ship afloat in one discharge. How they would be secured against the effects of pitching during a naval action, travelling as they would along rails which would favour that motion, he does not state; but it must be admitted that, when not required for service, they might be carried amid-ships and there lashed with great facility. It should be added that Mr. M'Laine has designed a vessel of war, on this theory, the estimated speed of which is 15 knots an hour.

REMARKABLE CASE AT ACTON.

On Saturday, at the Hammersmith police-court, Margaret Campbell, aged thirty-five, and Sarah Harris (known until the inquiry opened as Miss Fogarty), aged twenty-two, surrendered to their bail on a charge of concealing the births of two children, the bodies of which had been found in a box at 21, Argyle-villas, Mill-hill-road, Acton, a house in the occupation of the elder prisoner.

The main facts as elicited at the first inquiry having been already published, the following additional evidence was taken on Saturday;—

Emma Rachel Clare said she had lived as a general servant at Mrs. Campbell's, No. 21, Argyle-villas. About the end of last November she had been out for a holiday, and on her returning home Mrs. Campbell and her sister (known as Miss Fogarty) were quarrelling. Mrs. Campbell threatened that Miss Fogarty should leave at the end of another week, to which Miss Fogarty said Mrs. Campbell would keep her to smother another child. She also said the screams of the children were ringing in her ears and driving her mad. Miss Fogarty called witness upstairs, saying she would show her something that would prove Mrs. Campbell's guilt; but Mrs. Campbell and her other sister Ann, who was then present, would not let her do so. Witness found in the wardrobe a stained cloth, that looked as if it had been there a long time. There were three other children of Mrs. Campbell's. Witness lived there four months, and left of her own accord, because there were words about her telling a Mrs. Frogley, who lived close by, what she thought. Mrs. Campbell did not send her away, but paid up her wages to the day she left. She had heard Miss Fogarty say to her sister she could hang her—she had enough evidence. That was soon after she went there.

The prisoner Harris said she had discharged the witness herself.

Mary Ann Compton, charwoman, 10, Oldham-terrace, Acton, said she had worked for Mrs. Campbell for two years, and had known her ever since she had resided in the village. The box in which the bodies were found had been used as a toilette table more than two years. Witness had never seen it opened. She further said, in reply to the magistrate: I have been there when Miss Fogarty and her sister had quarrelled, and I have heard Miss Fogarty say that she knew things that would hang her sister, but I thought nothing of it, as it was a matter between themselves. The servant Emma Clare showed me something that was in the wardrobe. It looked to me like a large piece of a sheet, and the girl told me that Mrs. Campbell ordered her sister to do away with it. It was lying on the shelf, but no one could see it even when the door was open. It was stained all over. I did not know anything of either of the ladies being in the family way.

Mr. Lingham, surgeon at Acton, said he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies, but could not say the children had been born alive.

Dr. Edwin L. Day, 48, Hertford-street, Mayfair, said he had formerly practised at Acton, and had attended the two prisoners about two years. He had no reason to suspect pregnancy in either of them.

Mr. Sleigh, for the defendants, submitted that there was not any evidence to justify the further detention of his clients, and hoped therefore that they would be at once discharged.

The magistate having inspected the box, which was in an adjacent room in the same state as found, minus the bodies of the children, said on returning into court: This is a very extraordinary case, and the circumstances are very dark indeed. It seems to me very desirable that it should not be lost sight of, and I think I should almost be justified in directing that the prisoners should find bail for their future appearance. However, the matter will remain in the hands of the police, and if any further evidence should at any time be discovered they can again be taken into custody. They will now be discharged.

The prisoners, who were very elegantly dressed, and who treated the matter with calmness and apparent indifference, then left the dock and the court, but remained in the room of the building for some time, that the mob, who loudly threatened them personally, might disperse.

SINGULAR ROBBERY AND DISCOVERY OF £100.

At the Preston sessions, a man named Joshua Bond, who for years has occupied a respectable position at Fleetwood, was charged with stealing two £50 Bank of England notes belonging to the New Fylde Timber Company. The circumstances of the case were of a very singular character. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 6th of October, 1860, a man named John Walkden, residing at a place called Church, in East Lancashire, paid two £50 Bank of England notes to a young man named Richard Mayor, in the employ of the New Fylde Timber Company at Fleetwood. Mayor received the money in the presence of the prisoner Bond, who advised him to put it in his pocket-book. In the evening Mayor, whilst making up his accounts, for the purpose of handing over his cash to the company, missed the two £50 notes, and as he could give no account of them, suspicion naturally fell upon his honesty. He was apprehended, placed in the lock-up at Kirkham, and afterwards brought before the magistrates at Blackpool. Bond was one of the witnesses who gave evidence against him, but nothing very positive could be elicited, and eventually Mayor was discharged. But he took the matter deeply to heart. The public seemed to point to him as being the guilty party; but he was conscious of his innocence, and the fact that others could not feel the same so preyed upon his mind that his health gradually gave way, and from a strong, stalwart young man, he became a paralysed, bed-ridden invalid. About two months ago a new phase in the case transpired. A little boy, whilst playing in a yard connected with the premises of the New Fylde Timber Company, at Fleetwood, found a pocket-book. On examining it he shouted out, "Notes!" Another boy then came up, and afterwards an official of the company, who was passing, took charge of the book, opened it, and at once saw that its contents were two £50 Bank of England notes, and several settled bills, &c., which had been made out to Bond, who at that time was officiating as the company's salesman. Suspicion then fell upon Bond, and he was apprehended. On being charged with stealing the notes, he made a statement to the effect that he lost a pocket-book a few months before; that the book which had been found was his; but that when he lost it there were no notes in it, and that some one must have put those found in it. Evidence was given showing that the notes found in the pocket-book were the same as those paid over to Mayor by Walkden; that after they were paid Mayor placed them in a bag; that he was then requested by Bond to take some consignment notes to an office in Fleetwood; that both he and Bond went out of the company's office at the same time; that Mayor was absent about five minutes and missed the notes, as previously named; that Bond, as well as Mayor, had a key which would open the office door and give access to the apartment where the cash bag containing the notes was placed. For the defence, it was contended by the prisoner's counsel that there was no evidence to show the robbery had been committed by Bond; that he was not seen to take the money, and had never been suspected of doing so, and that he had always borne a good character. The prisoner was acquitted. Mr. Kaye appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pope for the prisoner. The trial occupied between eight and nine hours in hearing, and was not finished until about six o'clock.

Assumed Misconduct in a Railway Carriage.—William Bangor Balster, of 9, Mornington Villas, Wanstead, Essex, was summoned before the Worship-street Police-court on a charge of misconduct in one of the carriages on the Great Eastern Railway. Mrs. Charlotte Puffatt, a middle-aged woman, said she was travelling in a third-class carriage on the above railway on the 28th ult. The defendant sat opposite her, and there were six other persons in the same compartment. It was rather dark, and there was no lamp in the carriage. The defendant addressed her, and then placed his hand upon her bosom and upon her knee; she pushed him away indignantly, but he soon afterwards repeated the same conduct, and endeavoured to pull up her clothes. She said she would give him in charge, and he answered that he would give her three months' imprisonment. He got out at Stratford, when she made a complaint to the porters of his misconduct, and his name and address were taken before he was allowed to go away.—Clara Brazin a servant, who was sitting next the complainant, confirmed the statement of Mrs. Puffatt. Witness did interfere, nor did any one else. For the defence, three gentlemen were called, who spoke to the high moral character of the defendant.—Mr. Bennett pleaded for the defendant that there was no ground whatever for the charge. Mr. Elliott said it was a very peculiar case, and he thought the defendant ought to have an opportunity of a hearing before a jury. Mr. Ashley, solicitor for the railway company, then asked that the case might stand over to take the opinion of the directors of the railway, to which the magistrate consented.

TAKING CARE OF A FRIEND'S LUGGAGE.

Charles Williams, a man of colour, a West Indian, was brought before Mr. Partridge, at the Thames Police-court, charged with stealing a chest containing a large quantity of linen and wearing apparel, the property of William Henry Long.

The prosecutor said he was a seaman, and lately belonged to the ship William Tell. The prisoner was also a seaman. On Saturday last, the 17th of Sept., he landed at Southampton from Havre. His luggage was left at the Custom-house in Southampton on the previous day. When he went to the Custom-house on Saturday to claim it he found it was gone. His chest contained a pair of trousers, a pair of slippers, five sheets, a pair of drawers, four pairs of stockings, a pair of mittens, a rug, a feather pillow, and other small articles. He suspected the prisoner, who had been at Havre with him and reached Southampton a day in advance. On making inquiries he ascertained that a man of colour, whose description answered to the prisoner exactly, had been to the Custom-house at Southampton, represented himself as the owner, and obtained the chest and contents. He met the prisoner in Ratcliff-highway, and said to him, "Hallo, have you got my chest?" The prisoner said "Yes," and he then asked him to give it up. The prisoner said, "I'll take you to my boarding-house, and give you up all your things." The prisoner walked him about the streets for an hour without taking him to any boarding-house, and he gave him in custody to a police-constable. The witness then produced the key of his chest, and identified his property, which was produced.

John Ashbourn, police-constable 341 K, said he went to Baxley's boarding-house, No. 235, High-street, Shadwell, where the prisoner was lodging, and found there the whole of the stolen property. Some of it was contained in the prisoner's own chest, and the remainder in the prosecutor's chest.

The prisoner made a long defence, which was in effect that his chest and the prosecutor's chest were both taken on shore together at Southampton, and so he took both to London. He intended to take care of Long's property.

Mr. Partridge committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

THE DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.

The *Delhi Gazette*, in recording the death of Sir Alexander Lawrence, which event was announced by telegram a few days since, says:—"The young gentleman was, it appears, travelling up North by the Hindostan and Thibet Trunk road, with his uncle, Colonel Lawrence, the deputy commissioner of Simla. They made ten or twelve marches in safety, and reached Torahon, the summer residence of the Rajah of Bussahir, on Friday, the 26th inst. On Saturday morning they started on horseback for the next bungalow at Tarunda. About four miles on the road they had to cross a bridge which girdled an almost perpendicular cliff; on nearing this spot Sir Alexander's horse being somewhat restive, he passed his uncle to the front; on riding over the bridge rather hurriedly a large cross-beam gave way, and both rider and horse were precipitated violently down about three hundred feet of khud, and, of course, killed on the spot. This shocking and terrible accident happened about one hundred and twenty miles from Simla. The corpse was brought into the station on Monday morning, and buried on the evening of the same day. The funeral was attended by the Viceroy and his staff; the Commander-in-Chief and his staff; the members of Council; Sir H. Edwardes; and all the principal visitors and residents of the place. The procession left Government House at four p.m. The chief mourners followed the bier on foot the whole way; at the gate of the cemetery the bier was rested and borne thence to the grave by the personal staff of the Governor-General. The funeral service was read by the Rev. J. Poynder, and, amidst universal tribulation and sorrow, the remains of Sir Alexander Lawrence were lowered into their last resting-place. Thus, snatched away as he was, in the midst of life and youth, and universally beloved, a melancholy gloom will overshadow Simla for the rest of the season. He has left behind him a young widow and a child to mourn his loss. Poor as the consolation may be, we feel assured Lady Lawrence will have the warmest and deepest sympathy of the community in her sad bereavement."

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND HIS HEIRS.

The birth of a son and heir to the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, and also heir presumptive to the dukedom, was celebrated by rejoicings at Clumber-park last week, by a soiree given by the noble grandsire to all his employés in the neighbourhood, and their wives and children, within the park. About 250 partook of the repast, consisting of roast and boiled beef, hams, cakes, tea, and coffee. Lord Edward Clinton attended, and was enthusiastically cheered on proposing "The Queen" and on responding to the toast of the family. His lordship won the hearts of all present by his affable manners and admirable speeches. The company separated at nine o'clock, having greatly enjoyed their entertainment, and with earnest wishes for the restoration to health of their noble and much beloved employer. On Monday a deputation attended at Clumber to present an address recently adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants at Worksop. The deputation was headed by the Rev. J. Appleton, the vicar. The address, which was exquisitely illuminated on vellum, in the style of the 15th century, and enclosed in a pollard oak casket, was strongly expressive of the sympathy of the inhabitants on account of the long and painful illness with which the duke has been afflicted. It concluded as follows: "Moved by sentiments of the highest esteem of your Grace's public character, and of affectionate regard for your social and moral worth, we shall not cease to pray that it may please the Giver of all Good to restore you to perfect health, and that you may be permitted for many years to assist, by your great talents and matured judgment, in promoting the prosperity of this neighbourhood and of the people at large in whose interests you have already sacrificed so much." Lord Edward Clinton, in reply to the address, expressed himself deeply grateful to them and the subscribers to the address. On the occasion of his father's return to Clumber nothing could exceed the earnest interest which was evidenced by the whole population. He hoped the time would come (although at present it seemed hoping against hope) when his father would be able to give expressions to his feeling of gratitude and regard for this unusual display of kindness. It was not only most gratifying to him, but to every member of his family. His lordship then invited the deputation to a lunch, which was of a most *recherché* character, and was presided over by his lordship. Before leaving Clumber, Lord Edward presented each of the deputation with a beautiful photograph of the noble duke.

REMARKS ON THE LATE FORGERY OF FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

The *Mining Journal* has the following:—The failure of a house this week, caused by the defalcations of a confidential clerk and cashier, whose forgeries are said to amount to nearly £40,000, has caused some excitement in the City, especially as the delinquent was known to be a large speculator in foreign stocks and shares, and an occasional dabbler in mines. We understand it was not generally, if at all, known that the person alluded to held any commercial situation whatever. He was known to deal extensively on his own account in Russian produce, and to receive large remittances from St. Petersburg; and we believe some of the large houses in the City, who occasionally made advances upon bills so received, were ignorant that he was engaged in any situation of trust, and looked upon him as one trading on his own account. In reference to his share speculations, we think we shall be able to show, from various reliable sources of information, that a comparatively small amount of money was ever paid by him for losses in mining speculations; and that many of the dealers in the Mining Market are rather severe sufferers through his default. When East Caradons were between £10 and £30 per share, the person alluded to had the mine privately inspected, and upon getting his agent's report he employed five or six different brokers on the Stock and Mining Exchanges to buy largely for him, for the "account." The price, however, contrary to his expectations, went down, and when the day of settlement came the different brokers found, to their astonishment, that they had all been buying for one and the same person, who could neither take up the stock nor pay the "difference." Consequently every broker had to provide for the settlement in the best way he could; and a panic ensued in the shares, which many of the readers of the *Mining Journal* will remember. The total loss in all these transactions which had to be provided for by the market amounted to something like £6,000; and this was eventually settled by the defaulter giving his own acceptances for small amounts for different dates, extending over a period of more than two years. As some of the earliest of these bills became due, we understand, one or two lucky hits enabled him to meet them out of profits made; but many had to be renewed, and these, with others for rather a large amount, still remain in the hands of persons on the market, and, of course, are valueless. His speculations in mines, however, from all we can gather, were as nothing compared with his transactions in foreign stocks; and of late he was known to have lost very heavily in one of the newly-established joint-stock banks.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE IRISH.

The *Cork Examiner* publishes an interesting description of the great army clothing factory of Mr. Peter Tait, at Limerick. It was stated not long since that this establishment had turned out 60,000 suits of uniform for the Confederates, and shipped them on board blockade runners. There can be no doubt that two long, low, white-painted vessels, of whose destination nothing could be learned in Limerick, did recently sail from thence with cargoes of the-kind indicated, and the belief that they were intended for the South was probably not wrong. Tait employs—under, it is said, one roof—about 1,200 hands, nearly each one of whom belongs to Limerick, and nearly each one of whom would be utterly destitute of resources to earn a livelihood but for the employment furnished by Mr. Tait. In this establishment the tunics and trousers of more than half the British army are manufactured, besides the entire clothing of every police-constable in Ireland; and, as we have stated before, the regimental suits of a large portion of the armies of several foreign countries. It may well be imagined, then, that considerable industry is required to produce all this. The quantity of unmanufactured material in the raw goods stores is usually very large—fully £20,000 worth. By an ingenious machine, worked on the scale principle, the cloth for the various portions of the garment is cut. The cut-out suits, in their several pieces, are then taken to the making-up room. In the cutting-out department the *employés* are all men; in the making-up department they are all women, or rather girls. There are two making-up rooms on the different floors, in each of which there are, on an average, about 200 girls. The business of these girls is to attend to 50 sewing machines in each room—three girls being generally allotted to each machine—two to prepare by rough basting the suit brought from the cutting-out room, and the other to attend to the sewing machine by which the various pieces of cloth are united into a coat or trousers, as the case may be. The coat being stitched, only one other process remains—the finishing. This is done by hand. The wages of the male *employés* of the factory are on an average 25s. a week each, while the female workers make from 6s. to 10s. On an occasion there were in the packing-up room fully 300 bales, containing great-coats, tunics, and trousers, for armies of several nations, but chiefly for the British army and the Irish constabulary force. Each bale contained either 50 overcoats or 150 tunics and trousers. Mr. Tait is not the only army contractor in Ireland, but he is the largest contractor in England or Ireland, supplying the outfit of more than half the British army. A contract of such magnitude was, of course, most difficult to obtain, and Mr. Tait had to compete for it with some of the greatest manufacturers in England and Scotland, who had every possible advantage on their side. But besides his army contracts, Mr. Tait is also the largest outfitter in the kingdom. The fortune which Mr. Tait has acquired by his unaided exertions he dispenses with a munificence in keeping with his general character. His name appears as a prominent contributor to every charity for which an appeal is made; and he has always been ready to aid any movement which had for its object the advancement of his adopted city or the trade of the country. The natural result is that Mr. Tait is one of the most popular men in Limerick—a man enjoying the esteem of all classes. Several addresses have been presented to him by various trades in Limerick, each bearing testimony to the high esteem in which he is held. Mr. Tait has an establishment in London. It is men of this class that Ireland wants—men who eschew politics and try by enterprise and business tact to increase their capital.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PIMLICO STEAM WHEEL-WORKS.

A most extensive fire broke out in Belgravia on Sunday morning. The scene of this terrible misfortune was a large space of ground, over two acres. There were erected thereon, about twenty-five years ago, spacious brick and stone buildings, with a lofty shaft towering above the housetops. This factory, when first opened, was used as a large bakery and brandy distillery. The concern, however, turned out a failure, and for some time the premises remained untenanted. But at length Messrs. Smith, Parfrey, and Smith took possession of the plant, which has since then been termed the Pimlico Patent Steam Wheel-Works. The property had a frontage and large entrance-gates in the main road named Belgrave-place, and on one side were the extensive building premises belonging to Messrs. Trollope and Sons, of Parliament-street, Westminster, called the Belgrave Works.

Upon the ground and basement floors were the coal-depot, the boiler houses, and engine-rooms; of the latter there were three, and the boilers being charged a great deal of excitement prevailed lest they should explode. Fortunately some of the hands employed at the works rushed into the engine-rooms and relieved the safety valves, which allowed the steam to escape, and, consequently, no explosion occurred.

The discovery of the fire was made by Police-constable Harder, who roused a watchman left in charge of the premises. On opening the front gates an immense sheet of flame was seen rolling round the lower floors. By the time the engines arrived the flames had made fearful progress, for the whole of the engineering works, iron stores, and pressing rooms, were enveloped in a broad sheet of fire. The three engine-houses, the boiler-houses, the stock workshops, the spoke-rooms, the tire-houses, were all encircled with flame. The heavy brick and stone walls parted asunder, which allowed the roof to bend in the centre, and then the two fell to the ground with a crash resembling a discharge of ordnance. The land steamers were kept at work with the greatest vigour, as well as several others; but still the work of devastation continued, and the fire had actually entered the roof of the Victoria Railway station and was doing great damage to the side walls and the skylights. Fortunately the flames in that direction were soon cut off, but the main body of fire continued to rage in spite of the water thrown upon the flames, and even at six o'clock on Sunday evening the fire was far from being entirely extinguished, although all fear of any further extension of mischief was over. The only thing now to be apprehended is lest the lofty furnace shaft should be shaken by the wind and fall.

Inquiry was made during the day to ascertain, if possible, how the fire occurred. The result of the investigation was, that the premises were for a long time past left in the charge of a watchman, a very steady man, whose duty it was to go over the premises every night at eleven o'clock to see whether they were perfectly safe, and free from fire. This he did at the usual hour on Saturday night, and he states that he then saw nothing wrong, and could not detect the least smell of anything smouldering. It is not known whether the property was insured.

AN ASSUMED DUKE SWINDLING TRADESMEN.

An elegantly-dressed young man recently appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris to answer several charges of swindling. He gave the names of Wladimir Milonitowich, Duke of Medunum, Duke of Grao, and pretended to be a near relative of the reigning Prince of Montenegro. He has also been known as Miltiades of Greece, and by many other names. The proprietor of an hotel in the Rue de l'Arbre-sec deposed that the prisoner first came to his house in 1862, being at that time in a very wretched condition, having neither money nor clothes, and ultimately disappeared, leaving a debt of 70fr., which, however, he paid in the following year, having in the meantime obtained the protection of the Countess Gaetano de Barrigha, a lady of great wealth, who supplied him with money. On that occasion the prisoner resided at the Hotel de Louvre, and lived at great expense. While there he obtained clothes of a tailor named Wall to the amount of 600fr., which he paid, but afterwards ran up a bill of 3,065fr., for which Wall, being unable to get his money, arrested him. He also obtained goods and money to the amount of 3,000fr. from M. Oppell, a shirt maker, to whom, as well as to Wall and others, he pretended that he was a duke in Montenegro, and the owner of immense estates; that he was about to be married to the sister of the King of Portugal, and also that he had deposited at the Caisse des Consignations a coffer containing the crown diamonds of Montenegro, worth 8,000,000fr. After his arrest for debt, however, this coffer was opened, and the pretended diamonds proved to be paste not worth more than 50fr. It appeared that the Countess Gaetano had introduced the prisoner to M. Frémy, director of the Crédit Foncier, and had authorised that gentleman to honour his drafts, which was done to the amount of 25,000f., when the countess refused to supply him any longer, and he then began to victimise the tradesmen who now appeared against him. It was proved during the trial that the prisoner was not a near relative of the Prince of Montenegro, but that some of his distant relatives were connected with the prince's family by marriage. After hearing a great deal of evidence, and counsel for the defence, the Tribunal declared the charges of swindling fully established, and condemned the accused to eighteen months' imprisonment with 50fr. fine.

Robbery by a Ticket-of-Leave Convict.—William Dunn, about 30 years of age, was brought up at the Thames Police-court, on remand before Mr. Partridge, charged with stealing a silver watch and chain and £19 10s. in gold, the property and money of Mr. Arthur Newton Fowker, of Gurney's Hotel, Little Britain. The depositions having been completed, Daniel Davey, 169 H, said the prisoner was a ticket-of-leave convict. He was tried at the Westminster Sessions on the 27th of January, 1853, for highway robbery. Several other convictions were proved again him, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The prisoner was liberated on the 8th of June last, with a ticket of leave, and there were then eighteen months of his sentence unexpired. Mr. Partridge committed him for trial.

HUMAN LON

We glean the following curi
which has just appeared un
Longévité Humaine," by Dr. Gu
self reached the patriarchal age
In 1777, average life in France did
1798, it rose to 29 years 3 months; in 183
it has reached the very high figure of
years within a period of 28 years! This
first, to the great effects made of late to re
nuisances, to provide towns with a proper
ago, to drain marshes, &c., and then to the
made in medicine, and the abundance of whol
and every necessary comfort now at the command
the hopelessly indigent, who are of themselves the
much greater solicitude than formerly. The
intimate connection between the longevity of
and the time of their gestation and subsequen
The gestation of the rabbit lasts thirty days, th
nine months, that of the elephant two years.
attains its full stature in the course of six
it lives about forty. In man the bones in
length

...N PLATFORMS.

...n) *Democrat* publishes the ...ed to suit all parties. The ...ession platform, the second is ...Or, and the whole read together ...form. The platform is like the ...ocrat is Democratic, but divided, one ...hid the other Abolition:—

Hurrah for	The old Union
Secession	Is a curse
We fight for	The constitution
...e Confederacy	Is a league with hell
We love	Free speech
The rebellion	Is treason
We glory in	A free press
Separation	Will not be tolerated
We fight not for	The negroes' freedom
Reconstruction	Must be obtained
...e must succeed	At every hazard
The Union	We love
We love not	The negro
We never said	Let the Union slide
We want	The Union as it was
...ign intervention	Is played out
We cherish	The old flag
...e stars and bars	Is a flaunting lie
We venerate	The *habeas corpus*
...Southern chivalry	Is hateful
Death to	Jeff. Davis
Abe Lincoln	Isn't the Government
Down with	Mob law
Law and order	Shall triumph

...CONDEMNED TO HARD LABOUR FOR LIFE.

...urt of Assizes of the Seine have just tried a ...ed Pradeilles on a charge of attempting to ...n inspector of police in the Prefecture of ...e the 2nd August last. It appears that the ... when a soldier in the 3rd Regiment of ...n of the Guard, committed a highway rob... violence, for which he was condemned to ...r for life by the military tribunal in De...862. In the April following he escaped from ... and having obtained the passport of his ...law, named Daudé, came to Paris, where he ...fterwards condemned, by default, under the ... Daudé, to two years' imprisonment for ... On August 2nd he went to the Prefecture ... to get his paper signed, and was there re... by an inspector of police as the supposed ... The inspector, without manifesting his sus...oaked the prisoner to accompany him to ...ffice. He consented, but when they came ...with the inscription "Police de Sureté," he ...tol, fired it at the inspector, and endeavoured ...his escape. He was, however, arrested before ...get out of the Prefecture. During the in...ion which followed it was ascertained that his ...e was Pradeilles, and that he had already been ...ced to hard labour for life. He was, never...committed for trial on the charge of attempt...murder. As the evidence was complete the ...nd him guilty, but with extenuating circum...and the Court sentenced him to hard labour ...

...ADFUL EXPLOSION OF GUN-POWDER AT ERITH.

...aturday morning, at twenty minutes before ...the inhabitants of the whole metropolis, with ...an exception, were startled by a singular, ...and inexplicable phenomenon. Those who ...eep were brusquely awakened by a strange ...of their windows, as if the sashes had been ...by a violent gust of wind, which threatened to ...them in. To spring out of bed and run to see ...was the matter was almost a matter of instinct; ...may be confidently affirmed that so many peo... never before looking out of their chamber ...at a given moment. As it appeared, how...at there was no wind at all to speak of, the ...at once settled down on the public mind ...had been an earthquake, and that one of by ...a trifling character. The earthquake theory, ...was not left long without question; for ...were up and in the open air say that they ...the shaking of the houses preceded by three ...ment reports; and a favourite sugges... was that the gasometers at one or ...reat companies' works had exploded. ...time a new hypothesis was started, ...an accident had happened to some ...e at Woolwich. This was getting ...ruth, and at last the real fact became ...had really been an earthquake, but it ...d been caused by the blowing up of ...'s at a place on the Erith marshes ...d, situated between Plumstead and ...the banks of the Thames. At this spot, ...mile or a mile and a quarter from the Belve...dion of the North Kent Railway, and between ...r and Erith Church, and closely abutting on ...ks of the river, at the end of Erith Reach, ...o large magazines, the property of Messrs. ...l Son, of the Dartford Powder Mills, and of ...d-street, and the Low Moor Company, of ...e, Lancashire, for which Messrs. Filboy and ...63, Fenchurch-street, are the agents. The ...land on which these magazines stood, and ...s surrounded by ditches, to render them iso...possibly in extent about twenty-five acres. ...agazine belonging to Messrs. Hall and Son was ...e easterly one of the two, that belonging to ...pany standing on the north-western side of it, ...to the embankment of the river, the distance ...the two magazines possibly being between ...d sixty yards. The only other buildings in ...g like close proximity were the residences of ...emen or managers of the works and their fami...d one or two cottages for *employés*. Those ...g to Messrs. Hall and Son were to the south-...their magazine, and here in the larger house ...Mr. Silver, the manager, whilst on the extreme ...the house of Mr. Raynor, the foreman, and ...ly.

...ears that two barges left the powder mills of ...Hall and Son, at Dartford, on Friday night, ...roceeded up the river, both completely laden ...aks of gunpowder, for the purpose of depo...them in the magazine, and not to be loaded ...e magazine as at first supposed. They were ...known to have each two men and a boy on ...t whether there were any others, as it is ...here were, has not been ascertained, although ...who were known to be associated with the ...n are missing.

...elieved that the explosion first took place on ...e of the barges; and it is suggested—though ...not the smallest particle of proof of it—that ...have been caused by a spark falling from a ...ich one of the bargemen might have been ..., It is, however, said that Mrs. Raynor, who ...ricated from the ruins of her house alive, on ...ked where her husband was, answered faintly, ...know he must be killed. He came to my bed...told me to get up, and I saw him blown ...the wall of the house when the explosion took ... If this is true, it would appear that the ...of the disaster was not on board the barges, ...they and the two magazines were blown to ... The quantity of powder which exploded has ...mensely exaggerated by public rumour. It ...d that there were not less than 30,000 barrels ...hines, each barrel containing from 80lb. to ...but Messrs. Hall write to say that they had ...barrels in their stock, besides 200 which were ...ge. The quantity in the other magazine has ...stated ...ever the quantity might have been, the results ...explosion were terrible. Not only were the ...es, strongly built as they were, razed to the ...d-nothing whatever being left but their founda...but the very earth itself, for the space of hun...of yards, was turned up in huge masses or ...of a ton weight and upwards in all directions. ...ver was writing in his little office, and was ...buried amid the falling walls, floors, and ...of the house. But he extricated himself, and ...paratively unhurt. A nephew and niece, ...ed with him, were both in the house; they ...ch injured, and the niece was not expected to ...having been partly disembowelled. The ...y scattered for many hundred yards in every ..., and there were to be seen heavy beams of ...some weighing over half a ton, in the adjoin...s. A large portion of the Belvedere station, ...of a mile distant, was carried away; and at ...ment of the explosion, the bricks of a new ...in course of erection at the station were ...d over the line. In the districts of Erith, Belve...d Plumstead, not only were the windows, but ..., and even the shutters blown out; and there ...ely a house that had not suffered more or less. ...h also suffered immensely; the Barrack win...the common were smashed in every direction. ...was the shock that it was at first thought ...e dreadful disaster had happened at the ...and the greatest alarm was felt in the town ...ings. It was not until portions of Messrs. ...d papers were seen floating in the air ...ath was ascertained. A man named ... who was at work just off the spot where ...took place, ballast heaving, states that ...d to look towards the magazine, and at the ...saw something bright on board one of the ...said to his mate, "Why there's a flash of ...and almost before he got the words out of ...there was an explosion. He was blown up ...ast of the lighter at least thirty yards ...in his own words), and fell down on the ...which he rolled into the river and swam ...he was doing so a large piece of timber ...the hip and injured him so severely ...extremely reach the shore and crawl on to ...he lay for some time in great agony ...ly discovered and removed.

The shock is thus described by a watchman at Gravesend:—"I was on the pier," he said, "when I suddenly lost my balance, and almost instantaneously I heard an awful explosion. On turning round I saw, as it were, a pillar of fire rising to the clouds, which it appeared to strike, and then spread out like a huge fan, presenting a most beautiful and grand spectacle."

Sergeant Cox, of the police division stationed at Erith, gives the following narrative of the circumstances:—He was getting up about a quarter to seven when he heard the explosion. He ran out and found all the back windows were broken, the sashes as well as the glasses. He looked in the direction from whence the sound proceeded, and imagining from the smoke that one of the magazines had exploded, he proceeded to the scene of the disaster, procuring assistance by the way. Mr. Churton, and Mr. Tipple, two medical gentlemen of the vicinity, were on the spot almost as soon as the police, and, with Mr. Matthewson and other surgeons, did all that was possible for the sufferers. On arriving at the scene of the disaster, having literally picked his way through the heaps of rubbish and masses of stones and brick that had been strown about by the explosion, Sergeant Cox went to the place which, alas! had been occupied by Mr. George Raynor's cottage, the manager of Messrs. Hall and Son's magazine, and there in the garden found the body of the unfortunate man lying on the ground. He was dressed, but had not got on the usual slippers that are worn in the magazine. He was much cut about the face, as if by splinters, and the back part of the head, over the left ear, was cut open, the brain protruding. He was quite dead. Sergeant Cox next saw Mrs. Rebecca Wright, who was removed as soon as possible, under the care of the medical men. A son of Raynor, named Oliver, was next discovered. His head was smashed in a fearful manner, and death must have been quite instantaneous. There was no indication, either upon father or son, that concussion had caused death; it must have been from the splinters or bricks hurled in all directions by the fearful explosion. Elizabeth Wright, aged thirteen, a daughter of the poor woman previously mentioned, was next found, and she was carefully removed to Guy's Hospital in the train, but died a few minutes after her admission. She had sustained a compound fracture of the skull, a fracture of the left thigh, and was severely burnt on the chest and upper extremity of the body. The bodies of Raynor and his son were removed to the Belvedere Hotel, and placed in a shed to await the coroner's inquest, and shortly after, the body of a man, apparently about sixty years of age, not known, was found in the mud of the river, and he was also conveyed to the same place. Among the others found, those whose names we append were conveyed to Guy's Hospital, and it is needless to say they received every attention from Mr. Sidney Turner and the other officials:—Mary Yorke, thirty-eight, fracture of thigh; Lennie Yorke, seven, contused arm and leg, with burns; Harriet Raynor, forty, wound on shoulder and face; Dinah Yorke, six, wounds on face, back, and legs; Elizabeth Osborne, seven, wounds on face and hands; Edward Singleton, twenty-four, fracture of arm and burns; Jane Eves, thirty-eight, fracture of skull—very dangerous (since dead).

In addition to this list we have to give a further number, comprising George Smith, William Mildred, William Edwards (who was thrown a distance of upwards of thirty yards from where he was standing); William Johnson, who was much hurt about the head and shoulders; and George Hubbard, who was found lying outside at the back of one of the cottages. Two children, named Alfred Raynor, aged 12, and William Yorke, aged 11, were taken charge of by Captain M'Killop, who resides at Belvedere. The first named was found on the first floor of the cottage, part of which yet remains standing. The poor little fellow was covered with plaster and dust from the ceiling, but irrespective of the fright did not sustain any injury. Two younger children belonging to Mrs. Wright are in the care of Mrs. Price, of Lessness-heath, and that completes the list of those who have been found. It is most lamentable to have to record that the bodies of two of the men who worked with Raynor have not yet been recovered. Their names are Yorke and Wright.

A very short time elapsed after the catastrophe before an important discovery was made. It was found that the embankment of the river had been broken to the extent of between 170 and 180 feet, and although fortunately at the time it was low tide, it was felt that unless most energetic exertions were used, the river would overflow and cause the most serious destruction. Some three or four hundred men from the main drainage works at Crossness Point were speedily on the spot with shovel and pick, and by great exertion, aided by relays of the Engineers, Marines, and Artillery, to the number in the aggregate of nearly 2,000 men, and the use of sandbags supplied from the military stores, they succeeded in keeping out the water, although about one o'clock, when the tide was at its height, the water was found to be making its way through the bank, and the greatest apprehensions were excited. Fresh detachments of troops, however, arrived, and Mr. Webster's navvies, by redoubled exertions, succeeded in making the bank temporarily secure. By this time, the locality of the disaster having become generally known, the South Eastern Company brought down by every train during the afternoon hundreds—one might almost say thousands—of people.

On Sunday it was found that the precautions which had been taken to prevent the inundation of Erith would prove ineffectual. It was found the new embankment had begun to give way. Five hundred of the Royal Horse Artillery and a body of sappers and miners were sent from the Arsenal, and sandbags and entrenching tools, picks, rammers, shovels, &c., were forwarded by rail and artillery wagons by Captain Gordon, of the Royal Horse Artillery, the principal engineer of the arsenal. Upon arriving at the scene of the threatened inundation it was found that not a moment was to be lost. The 150 navvies had been hard at work during the night, and they were completely worn out. They were immediately dismissed from their labours, and the troops took their place. The artillerymen stripped to their work, and went at it with a will. Numbers were told off to fill the sandbags, of which several thousands had been brought down from the arsenal, which was fortunately so near, and the rest, with the sappers, began the labour of constructing a new embankment. The whole area occupied until Saturday morning by the powder mills and other buildings of Messrs. Hall at once assumed the aspect of a camp.

By slow degrees the tide rose, and its progress was regarded with no little anxiety by the officers in command of the works, but owing to the unwearied exertions of the men under them the barrier advanced in proportion. It steadily increased in height and width, and when at three o'clock the water rose to its greatest height, the pressure, though rendered immense by the wind, which blew with extraordinary force right up the river, was met with a resistance that proved effectual, and the danger was pronounced to be over. To show how real and imminent the danger had been, it is only necessary to state that all the efforts of the military had only been sufficient to raise the barrier twelve inches above the level to which the river reached at the hour in question. At half-past four the trumpet sounded, and the troops, amidst loud cheers, threw by their tools, having triumphantly accomplished their work.

The number of excursionists to the spot was extraordinary. Some 20,000 went down during the day from London-bridge station alone, and it may safely be estimated that from other stations and by other routes at least four times that number found their way to the spot. The roadway on one part was so completely blocked up that the military, on their return at five o'clock in the evening, were brought to a dead stop, which was only put an end to by their charging forward and tumbling the luckless civilians into the fields and ditches at either side—an operation which was, strange to say, provocative of much merriment to all concerned.

At eleven o'clock the trains were coming in rapidly to London-bridge, the passengers by which reported that a large number of persons were still waiting down the line.

A large number of persons were taken down to Erith per steamboat, and the road from Woolwich to Belvedere was crowded with vehicles and pedestrians.

A Woolwich correspondent writes:—"Sunday, 9 p.m.—The streets of Woolwich are at this hour crowded by thousands of persons who have visited Belvedere, and have been totally unable to obtain railway accommodation for their return. Throughout the day the entire line of route from London to Erith has presented a spectacle resembling that of the road to Epsom on a 'Derby day.' Carriages of every description, from the baroueche to the costermonger's barrow, have passed through Woolwich in a continuous stream, and the pressure on the locomotive department of the South Eastern Railway has been such that it was impossible to accommodate the traffic, although numerous extra trains were in requisition. The rush this evening at the Belvedere, Erith, and Plumstead stations of the North Kent line by passengers anxious to return home baffles description, and several accidents have occurred.

At the time of the explosion a complete shower of papers, consisting of accounts and documents relating to the powder factories, fell over the area of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton, and an oil portrait of Lord Nelson, partially blackened by powder, was picked up at Plumstead railway bridge. The whole of the available police force from the A, R, and M divisions were on duty at the scene of the catastrophe during the day. And from the exertions made by the military, and the labourers employed by Messrs. Webster, the contractors for the outfall sewage works, the river wall is believed to be perfectly secure, and the whole of the military returned to barracks on Sunday night.

An immense number of details, illustrating the damage which was done by the explosion, have been collected by the industry of the reporters. The following will serve as a few specimens:—In the neighbourhood of Newington, Camberwell, Dulwich, Peckham, Sydenham, &c., the shock was felt with tremendous violence. In the Walworth-road, at Sutherland Chapel, a large number of the windows were shivered, and at a shop in the same thoroughfare the shutters were hurled into the roadway, the plate-glass front at the same time splitting in all directions. At a large building in the Walworth-road the brickwork was found to be split up, and some men going to work describe the shock as something terrible, lasting several minutes, as though the ground upheaved. In Francis-street, Newington, a gentleman describes the effect as truly alarming, the doors of his house being dashed open, locks and bolts being torn away. At other dwellings the result was the same.

The effect of the explosion was felt at the Crystal Palace and surrounding neighbourhood: indeed, at the Crystal Palace the officials rushed out in great terror, firmly believing that the great towers had fallen, and they could scarcely credit their senses when they found that the building stood intact. Even at Notting-hill the shock was so severely felt that it is stated the two stained-glass windows in one of the churches were blown out and smashed. At the house of Mr. Simkins, tailor, of New Church-road, Southampton-street, Camberwell, two young children belonging to a lodger were literally tilted out of bed, and the building itself was much shaken. Mr. D. Smith, bootmaker, of Edward-street, New Church-road, states that he was standing in his passage, when he was seized with a sensation as if he was about to be suffocated, and believed at the moment that the house was about to fall. In the same neighbourhood, at the wood yard of Mr. H. Fielder, a large stack of timber was thrown down, and a portion fell upon the roof of a small house adjoining it and dashed it in. Fortunately, although several persons were in the house, no one was injured, with the exception of a little boy who was asleep in the top room, and was somewhat severely bruised about the head and face.

At Blackheath the front of the premises of Mr. Tripp present a picture such as would have been caused by a fire, or some violent explosion within the building. Most of the houses from this spot to Dartford are also more or less injured. A solicitor, named Russell, was shaving in his dressing-room, and at the moment of the shock he suddenly found himself on the floor. His wife was so frightened at the terrible shaking of the house that she jumped out of bed and ran into the garden in her night-dress. The house was in so dangerous a condition that Mr. Russell removed his family as soon as possible.

The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt at Guildford, a distance of forty miles, as the crow flies, from Erith. There, as elsewhere, it was at first attributed to an earthquake. It was also felt distinctly at Cambridge and in the Isle of Ely, at a distance of sixty miles.

Upon inquiry at Guy's Hospital on Sunday night at nine o'clock, it appears that of the nine persons brought in there two are dead: one, Elizabeth Wright, aged thirteen, who died almost immediately after admission on Saturday morning; and James Eves, who died on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. A third sufferer, named Eliza Osborne, aged eight years, presents a pitiable spectacle, her face, head, and hands being frightfully lacerated. She was not expected to survive the night. The other six are all going on favourably, and no fatal result is apprehended in those cases.

The scene presented on Sunday at the London-bridge station of the North Kent line was one that almost baffles description. The railway authorities, in anticipating there would be large extra traffic consequent upon the desire of the public to witness the scene of the explosion, had made arrangements for the running of several trains, in addition to those usually running on the Sunday, but their arrangements fell far short of what was required, and the result was, especially in the after-part of the day, considerable confusion and disappointment. On the re-opening of the station at one o'clock the rush of people into the booking offices was tremendous, and the platforms, both on the high and low level, speedily became filled with a dense multitude of people impatient for conveyance either to Belvedere or Erith stations. From one o'clock until three the trains departed in rapid succession, no less than ten trains besides the two ordinary ones having been despatched between those hours, but still there was no perceptible diminution in the crowds on the platform. Soon after three o'clock a telegraph arrived at London-bridge requesting that no more trains should be despatched until the ordinary train at four o'clock. As the line was completely blocked up, telegraphs were at once sent down the line to the effect that on no account was a train to leave a station before the station master had received a telegram that the trains in front had left the station in advance. At four o'clock there could not have been less than 5,000 persons crowded together on the London platform of the low level station, and at this moment an up-train ran into the station on the off side. It had hardly stopped to enable the passengers to alight, when a terrific rush was made from the opposite platform and across the line, carriages were scaled in all directions, and the people made their way in through the windows before the up passengers had vacated their seats. As may be supposed, the greatest possible confusion ensued, as not one-tenth part of the people could obtain admission into the carriages, although as many as eighteen and twenty crowded into one compartment—intended to accommodate only ten persons. Similar scenes were also taking place at Charing-cross station, though not to so great an extent.

Great praise is due to the railway guards, porters, and others on duty for the manner in which they performed the arduous duties falling upon them so unexpectedly. Up to ten o'clock but two accidents had been reported; one being the catching fire of one of the carriages of the train leaving London-bridge at three o'clock, from the friction of the wheels, compelling the train to return to the station for the carriage to be taken off, during which time a lady had her foot severely burnt, and the other that of a lady having her leg broken in the struggle to get into a carriage at the Plumstead station.

Latest Particulars.

Terrible and destructive as was the explosion the accounts which have been published, obtained in the confusion and excitement, are, fortunately, much exaggerated, both as to the amount of property destroyed and the number of persons killed and injured. Instead of a million pounds worth of property being destroyed, as at first supposed, a quarter of a million is more near the truth, while the deaths may be set down at about twelve in number, instead of forty, as at first stated, and the persons more or less injured are about twenty, the most serious cases, nine in number, having been taken to Guy's Hospital, those suffering from bruises only having been accommodated in the neighbourhood. The town of Erith, at first reported to have been almost destroyed, has escaped any serious injury, which may be accounted for by a strong wind blowing towards the metropolis, and it was, no doubt, owing to this circumstance that the shock of the explosion was felt so severely throughout London and its suburbs. The works destroyed were not manufacturing powder mills, but simply a powder store or depôt, and the number of persons employed there were but few. It is owing to this that the loss of life has been comparatively small.

There can be no exaggeration, however, as to the scene of destruction and desolation presented on the spot where the magazines once stood. With the exception of a portion of the side wall of the manager's house, not a vestige of the numerous buildings is left standing. For at least a mile around the marshes are covered with bricks and timber, a great portion of the latter being much charred, as if by fire.

The number of persons who visited the scene of destruction on Sunday was enormous, and the police estimate that at least 100,000 persons were present during the day.

Perilous Position of Two Ladies. — About half-past ten o'clock on Thursday morning, two young ladies were driven to the Oxford-road railway station, Manchester, in one of Turner's cabs, intending to take places in the next down train on the Altrincham line, at 11.15. On reaching the station, the driver threw his reins on to the back of the horse in the usual manner, and was about to alight, when the animal, a powerful and spirited one, suddenly turned round and dashed off down the steep incline leading towards Oxford-road again. The driver, having no means of getting possession of the reins, had no power to check the horse, and it soon broke into a gallop, and both the ladies in the carriage and the driver were placed in a very perilous position. Had the horse gone forward against the wall, opposite the bottom of the incline, it is probable that he would have been killed, and that the concussion would have been fraught with serious results to the ladies; but fortunately the animal made the turn at the bottom at so acute an angle that the cab went over on its side, and its weight in this position arrested his progress. A gentleman who had arrived from Sale by the train at twenty minutes past ten, and who had been detained longer at the station than other passengers through finding in the carriage in which he travelled a pocket-book which some other traveller had lost, containing a large sum of money, and which he had stayed to place in the secretary's office, saw the perilous position of the ladies as the horse was running away, and made an attempt to stop the animal, but unsuccessfully. However, he arrived at the foot of the incline in time to render assistance both to the ladies, by extricating them from the cab, and to the driver. The latter was badly hurt, having sustained a fracture of one arm, and a severe bruise and laceration of the scalp across the forehead. One of the ladies sustained a slight bruise of one hand, and the other escaped unhurt. The ladies, with a feeling very creditable to them, instead of continuing their journey and leaving the driver in the hands of passers by, had him placed in a cab, hiring another for themselves, and accompanied him to the Royal Infirmary, where they saw that he was properly cared for before leaving him.

A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S STORY.

At the Warwickshire Sessions, George Haynes, 25, was charged with having, at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 12th of August last, stolen two pounds weight of beef. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and asked to make a statement. The chairman having remarked that he had been previously sentenced to penal servitude at Gloucester Assizes for housebreaking, the prisoner said that was really true. He committed the offence when he was only 13 years of age, and was sent to Gibraltar, to the penal settlement there. After having been imprisoned for three years and a half his conduct had been so satisfactory that he had been released upon a ticket of leave. He forthwith returned to England, and did all he could to obtain an honest livelihood. After working for four years in Warwick, during a part of which time he had attended regularly at All Saints' Church, Emscote, and assisted in the choir, he went to reside at Stratford, got work, and attended the parish church at Charlecote, singing in the choir. All things went on well with him, and with his family for a long time. One day one of the Stratford police, named Weston, called upon him, and asked if he had ever been transported. He declined at first to answer the question; but ultimately he admitted that such was the case. From that time his prospects were blighted. He was dismissed from the choir at Charlecote Church, and lost his place. In every way he was being hunted down and oppressed. At the time he took the meat, his wife and children were in a starving condition, and he took the meat for them. The Rev. T. B. Dickens, of Emscote, had sent a letter, testifying to the prisoner's character being honest, sober, and in every way respectable. Mr. Kynnersley expressed his deep regret at the statement which the prisoner made. It was true, and upon the facts of the case it seemed probable, the policeman had exceeded his duty, for he ought not to have interfered with him at all. The prisoner seemed to have conducted himself creditably, and the former offence might have been considered buried in oblivion. Both he and his brother magistrates considered that the prisoner had been hardly dealt with, and, under the circumstances, he would only be sentenced to fourteen days hard labour.

A SINGULAR WILL CASE.

A somewhat extraordinary will case, occupying two days in investigation, at the Preston County Court, has been brought to a close. The plaintiff was a woman named Ann Archer, and the defendant was a man named Robert Woods. Both reside in Preston. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who is fifty-eight years of age, to recover the estate and effects of an old man nearly eighty years of age, named John Woods. Some months before his death Woods became acquainted with the plaintiff, and eventually they agreed to get married. On the 24th of last May he had a will drawn up in which he bequeathed all his furniture, goods, and chattels to the plaintiff. Afterwards he gave her the will, but in a fortnight, and before the marriage took place, he died. The plaintiff then claimed the property, &c., of the deceased, who was in tolerably comfortable circumstances; but the defendant, his son, and four of his brothers and sisters, resisted the claim, on the ground that their father, at the time he made his will, was insane. The case was then sent to the Probate Court, in London, but, as the sum in dispute was under £300, it was referred back for adjudication to the Preston County Court. The evidence for the plantiff was to the effect that the old man Woods, although of an eccentric, stupid disposition, was of sound mind, and that he had "courted" the plaintiff, who described herself as a widow, because she had never seen her husband for eighteen years, on voluntary principles; but two of the parties examined—the attesting witnesses of the will—considerably damaged the case by stating that when deceased made his will he "was not his own man." One of them said that he wrote out the document in order to satisfy the deceased, who was afraid that one of his sons was going to take his property from him. Two or three copies of the will were drawn out, but some of them did not suit the old man. One of them named the plaintiff as Ann Woods, and he had it altered to Ann Archer Woods, on the ground that she was not his wife, but would be in five weeks. The witnesses for the defendant showed that the deceased was an imbecile; that he had been subject to fits of craziness and rambled very considerably; that he had a mania for talking about the ill-treatment of his sons, who had always behaved well to him; that he was also continually talking about getting married "in five weeks;" that he was courting about a dozen women, and rambled about matrimony to several parties; that he often did not know what he was doing, and sometimes lost himself in the streets; that he had been married twice before meeting with the plaintiff; and that since the death of his first wife he had been low in his mind. The jury were absent for upwards of an hour in trying to arrive at a decision, but as there were no signs of unanimity amongst them, they were dismissed shortly before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, and the case was left for the decision of the judge

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

One of the most singular cases of mistaken identity that has been recorded of late years was the subject of a magisterial investigation at the Melksham Petty Sessions last week, having been adjourned from a previous day.

A respectable man named Henry Colbourne was charged with assaulting a young man named Lee and his mother, about ten o'clock on the night of August the 23th, in the yard of the Royal Oak Inn, Melksham. There was some dispute between the assailant and the assailed respecting the passage to the yard being blocked up by the vehicle of the latter, the former being thereby prevented from driving through. From words they came to blows, and the assailant used his whip and whip handle very freely on young Lee and also struck his mother, finally driving away. The assault was witnessed by a large number of persons, some of whom had intimately known Mr. Colbourne for terms of 20 years, 18 years, 29 years, and 10 years respectively. These and several other witnesses swore positively to the identity of Colbourne as the assailant, and described how they had called to him by name, during the progress of the assault, to desist. No evidence could have been stronger or more consistent.

On the part of the defence there were called Mr. George Pritchard, yeoman; Mr. John Thomas, yeoman; Mr. Samuel Moore, yeoman; Mr. David Clarke, yeoman; Mr. John Gunstone, builder; and Eli Camery, who clearly proved and accounted for Mr. Colbourne's presence from nine o'clock p.m., until a quarter to eleven on the night of the assault, giving particulars which it was impossible to dispute.

These witnesses were severely cross-examined, but their evidence was not in the least shaken or impaired.

Mr. Smith, who appeared for the defendant, then put a singular witness into the box, a Mr. G. J. Day, and requested him to tell the magistrate what he knew of the matter. Mr. Day then proceeded to say: About ten o'clock on the night in question I came into the town in my trap, and drove into Mr. Whale's yard at the Oak. As I went into the yard some man took my horse by the head and began striking it. I asked him what he did it for, and told him to get out of the way. I gave him a cut with the whip. He pulled off his coat and offered to fight. I up with my fist and knocked him down. Robert Carpenter came up and said, "Cousin Colbourne, if you strike that man again I will knock your brains out." The parties then went down the yard towards the house, and I went with my trap into the upper yard. I stayed a little time, and then left. *Mr. Colbourne was not there.* No one struck a blow but myself. I have come forward voluntarily, that an innocent man should not suffer for what I did myself. I had no rest about it, and I came and told Mr. Colbourne this morning that I was the man who did it.

The bench and bar having sufficiently marvelled at the extraordinary nature of the case, the summons against Mr. Colbourne was dismissed.

A somewhat funny incident is said to have occurred at the Bath meeting of the British Association. Dr. Colenso attended the banquet given by Jerom Murch, Esq., Mayor of Bath, and, in common with other visitors, left his hat in the cloak-room, receiving a numbered ticket in exchange. On returning, a wrong hat was presented to the bishop, who at once drew attention to the mistake, and presented his numbered ticket, whereupon a bystander wittily observed, "This is not the first mistake in numbers, my lord." The bishop took the joke smilingly.

THE CITY OF FLORENCE TO THE CITY OF TURIN.

The *Gazetta del Popolo*, of Florence, publishes the following letter addressed in the name of the city of Florence to the city of Turin on the change of the Italian capital to the former:—

Turin, my dear sister, you perchance imagine that I cannot control my pleasure at being made the provisional capital of the Italian Government. If this be a service which I ought to render to the country, why should I not be glad? That this sacred pledge should have been entrusted to me is a proof that Italy has confidence in me, and that I will restore it intact when it becomes necessary to convey it to the Capitol. I shall preserve it with faith and that love of which you, my courageous and noble sister, have given me an example for so many years. But this is not what I wished to speak of; it does not befit me to boast; and instead of promising that I shall perform my duty, I prefer to hear it said hereafter that I have done it. What I desire to say is that the sense of your sorrow—a sorrow too legitimate and so difficult to endure—has caused me to share in all your sentiments. No, even though I ambitioned this honour—and God knows it I have sought it—the pleasure of having obtained it would in no degree equal the cruel thought of the sorrow which it must have cost you. Believe me I have not strength to console you. I know you are prepared to make all the sacrifices which our common country requires of you, but I know also that resignation does not efface suffering, and yours must be immense. Not that you need fear you will lose any of the affection and respect of your sisters. As long as Italy exists you will be known as *La Forte* amongst Italian cities, and we shall learn of you how to reject foreign domination. But perhaps you are disconsolate at the prospective loss of that royal family which you have loved for so many centuries, and of that King of whom you were so proud, when, ardent and unconquerable and confident in thee, he went forward to defend the Italian flag. I know nothing of the political or strategical reasons which may have shown the necessity of removing at this time the seat of government to the banks of the Arno, and even if I did this would not be the moment to speak of them. I know that you are in affliction, and I thought it would not be distasteful if I came forward to share it with you. I do not like to be the last amongst the Italian cities with words of consolation, for it strikes me that soothing language can alone at this moment heal the heart. Be assured the King will not be loved less warmly by my children than he was by yours; our love for him and for Italy will become more strong and more indissoluble, and you will see him when, full of endless joy, I shall bear to the Capitol the sacred deposit which you and your sisters have confided to me.

THE ENGLISH PEACEMAKERS.

Address to the United States People.

Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., has forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York the following letter, accompanied with an address from "the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" to the people of the United States of America. It is stated that the signatures to the address were obtained within three weeks, and embrace every class of the community, and that "the clergy of all denominations have supported it, especially the Catholic priesthood of Ireland, from which country more than 130,000 signatures have been obtained." The total signatures are stated to comprise about 350,000 names, extending over 700 yards of canvas in four parallel columns, which if taken consecutively, would stretch beyond a mile and a half in length. The letter is as follows:—

16, Cockspur-street, London, Sept. 23.

Sir,—I have been deputed to forward to your excellency an address from the people of Great Britain and Ireland to the people of the United States of America, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

As the first to have signed the address, in the fervent hope that it might tend to promote peace in America, I accepted the office, and trust that you, sir, will take charge of it as a missive from one great nation to another, based upon the principles of Christianity and of goodwill towards our fellowmen.

Three hundred thousand names were appended to this address within the short space of three weeks from its first appearance, and, with sufficient time, I verily believe we might have obtained those of nine-tenths of our country. They comprise men of all ranks, classes, religions, and politics, and emanate from every part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is our earnest desire that your excellency would place our address before the people of the United States of America in such a way as you may deem expedient, with a view to secure the object of our appeal.

The address will be conveyed to your excellency by the next mail, leaving Liverpool on the 1st of October, in the personal charge of Mr. Joseph Parker, of Manchester, whom I beg to recommend to your excellency's protection.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY DE HOGHTON, Baronet.

To his Excellency Horatio Seymour,
Governor of the State of New York, &c. &c. &c.
United States of America.

The Address.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We are of the same race, and many of you are our brothers. We, therefore, come to you as peacemakers, and address you in plain language as friends and fellow-men. We ask you, Has there not been enough of strife and bloodshed, of misery and suffering; and is it not time to cease the cruel war in which you are engaged? There is not a Christian man or woman amongst us whose heart does not respond affirmatively to this question. We have admired your free institutions, and have gladly witnessed your rise as a people to eminence in wealth and political power. You promised to become one mighty nation, famed for the liberties of its citizens, the triumphs of peace, and the conquests of commerce. When this unfortunate war began, our hearts were more inclined towards you than towards your sister States, because we believed with you that the action of the South was but the work of a faction.

When you asserted that secession was the work of disappointed ambition, and promised to quell it within sixty days, we accepted your assurances in good faith, looking for the speedy restoration of peace, for we did not wish to see the American Union broken up.

But so far from this promise being fulfilled (and your efforts to accomplish it have been unprecedented in the annals of history), peace and the restoration of the Union are apparently as distant as ever.

The events of the struggle have convinced us that a more united people never rose up in defence of their rights than those of the Southern States. Surely there must be many now among you who share with us the conviction that it has become utterly impossible to subdue the South, or to restore the American Union, as it existed in the past days of the Republic.

You have tried sufficiently, and found the gulf between you and the seceded States to widen with each effort that is made to subdue them.

We believe that it is now time for you to pause, and, after calmly reviewing all that you have accomplished, the distance which you have travelled from your well-known landmarks, and the difficulties and dangers that are certainly before, to take counsel together as to the best means of restoring peace.

We cannot forget that the question of peace or war was never submitted for your consideration before hostilities had actually commenced; that they came upon you little by little; that both Government and people found themselves plunged into this fearful contest almost unawares, and that you have never been permitted as yet an opportunity of consulting together in general convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wishes about the war, or any of the vast issues growing out of it.

We believe that the war has changed (for the present, at least) the character of your Government. It has swept away your freedom of speech, your free press, and the inestimable right of *habeas corpus*.

We believe that the Southern people are only following the precepts and example taught and practised by your fathers and theirs, when they withdrew their allegiance from the mother country, and that the Declaration of Independence, which you hallow and celebrate every fourth day of July, asserts, as self-evident, the right of the Southern people to set up a Government of their own.

We believe that should you, at the end of another three and a half years' war, succeed in subduing the South and restoring the Union by force of arms, you will find out, when it is too late, that those pillars upon which rest your republican form of Government have been violently torn down, and that your own liberties have been buried in the ruins. We ask you to compare the course pursued by the South now and the colonies in 1776, with that adopted by the North now and the mother country then, and we think you will discover many striking resemblances.

It is in your hands to give peace to the American continent. The Southern States have appealed to you for peace, and to be let alone.

We appeal to you to recognise the duty which attaches to your high privilege, and to make peace with the Southern States; and we make this appeal in the name of religion, humanity, civilisation, and common justice.

ITALIAN BEGGING BOYS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

Andrea Bertorelli, an Italian boy who has been in custody for nearly a week, on a charge of begging and carrying a guinea-pig to excite the sympathies of the benevolent, and who had been remanded in the hope of being able to fix his master with the offence of sending him out to beg, was again brought up, at Lambeth Police-court, before Mr. Elliott.

Signor G. Luciano, secretary to the Italian Benevolent Society, said that, since the last examination of the prisoner, he had been to the house, No. 9, Little Saffron-hill, and there saw a man of the same name as the prisoner, who acknowledged that he and another man were the employers of the boy, but said that the day on which he had been taken into custody was the first time he had sent him out with the guinea-pig.

The man here alluded to stood forward, and Mr. Elliott directed Signor Luciano to be sworn; and this having been done, he repeated his statement, adding to it the fact that Bertorelli said the prisoner came to this country seven months ago, and not three, as he stated.

Mr. Elliott: Did the man say what the prisoner was to do with the guinea-pig when he sent him out with it?

Signor Luciano: No, he did